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G. G. 9

## Council of Agriculture

At five-day meeting in Winnipeg—Pronouncements were made on chief economic issues

A CONFERENCE with the Western Section of the Canadian Bankers Association; disapproval of the King government's farm loan bill; strong opposition to the proposal to abolish the income tax; a discussion of necessary amendments to the Bank Act; a reaffirmation of its previous stand on the Campbell amendment to the Grain Act, and an adoption of an energetic policy with regard to the applications for tariff increases being presented to the tariff board by manufacturers, were some of the features of the meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, held in Winnipeg during the first week of November.

The question of the reform of the banking system was thoroughly discussed. At the annual meeting of the council last January a committee on banking and currency was appointed. Later the committee instructed A. E. Darby, of the research department of the council, to draw up tentative proposals which would form a basis of discussion. Mr. Darby presented his report to the meeting and after some discussion the council decided to publish it in full, with the recommendation that it be studied by the locals. Out of the study and discussion it was hoped suggestions would be forthcoming that would be helpful to the committee in formulating its proposals for banking reform. The report appears elsewhere in this issue.

### Strong Stand on Income Tax

The nation-wide campaign which is being inaugurated under the auspices of the Retail Merchants Bureau to stir up public opinion in favor of the abolition of the income tax was discussed. The opposition of the council to this move was summed up in the following resolution:

"Whereas, the income tax is a direct personal tax, and is based upon the ability of each citizen to contribute to the expense of government, and should, therefore, be retained as a permanent part of our system of taxation; and, whereas, the Canadian Council of Agriculture has already affirmed its conviction that reductions in taxations should apply to indirect taxes in preference to the income tax; be it therefore resolved that this council oppose by every means in its power any effort to abolish or further reduce the income tax. The council, nevertheless, recognizes the injustice of subjecting any form of income to double taxation, and favors the adoption of measures designed to remove such inequalities in the incidence of the income tax."

### Farm Loans

Reaffirming the stand originally taken regarding the long term loans scheme, the council passed a resolution urging that the following proposals should be embodied in the bill when it comes before parliament for reconsideration:

1. That the funds to be loaned should be raised by the sale of bonds secured by first mortgages on the land of all the borrowers within any province electing to avail itself of the scheme, the bonds to be guaranteed by the Dominion government, and each provincial government to guarantee repayment to the Dominion of all funds employed within its province.

2. Each province coming into the scheme to establish a farm loans board to make loans to individual farmers within that province in such manner as to secure freedom from political influence and to make the system completely self-supporting.

3. That the rate of interest on loans should not exceed one per cent. more than that paid on the bonds sold, and, in addition all the loan to be amortized over a period of not less than 30 years, with permission to repay in whole or in part at any time after three years without notice or bonus. In this connection, it was pointed out that under the Manitoba scheme the administration costs were only about one-half of one per cent. and had never in any one year been as large as one per cent., the council thus concluding that it was on safe ground in asking for this provision. Approval was given the provision that the bonds should not be exempt from taxation.

### Tariff Representations

In deciding to send a representative to oppose the application of the steel com-

panies for increases in the tariff, it was stated that the council had already sent a statement to the tariff commission against tariff increases, and in favor of tariff reductions. In this connection the council took the ground that while it is important to thresh things out before the tariff commission, after all, the decision as to what the tariff should be rests with parliament and not with the tariff commission itself, and that public opinion ought to determine the tariff policy of the country. It was decided to carry on some propaganda in the country through the farmers' organizations in opposition to the protective system and in favor of lower tariffs and freer trade.

### Women's Section Report

Mrs. R. B. Gunn, president of the women's section, reported that the section was going to seek the co-operation of provincial associations in an endeavor to secure the passage of legislation to enable a married woman who has been deserted by her husband to establish legal domicile of her own for the purpose of a divorce action. The council last year pressed for legislation of the kind, and a bill was introduced by W. J. Ward, member for Dauphin, at the last session of parliament. The measure was given first reading, but was held up by dissolution of parliament.

The Women's Section will take the initiative in getting physical training substituted for cadet or military training in the schools.

The Women's Section is co-operating with the council in having immigrants examined at the point of embarkation by an expert psychiatrist to ascertain if they were fit mentally and in other respects. It was stated that the government's stand was that this would be very expensive, but it was pointed out by the council that the present system was very expensive, because there were, in hospitals and other institutions, a considerable number of people who had become public charges within a few months after landing in the country.

The council's resolution on immigration was as follows:

"Be it resolved that the Canadian Council of Agriculture recognizes the desirability of encouraging an adequate flow of selected immigrants and of retaining within the country the natural increase of its population, but believes that the taxes imposed by the existing tariff, and the necessity for the purchase of land by settlers, often at unreasonable prices, resulting from the exhaustion of available homestead land, create conditions unfavorable to the success of agriculture, especially for new settlers. The council believes that these conditions must be changed before any considerable growth of population can be induced or expected."

### Meeting With Bankers

Relations between farmers and bankers were discussed at a conference between the council and the bankers. Among the matters discussed were the closing of banks in the country and the hardships caused to farmers who had to go long distances, exchange on cheques, and the practice of collecting interest in advance. The banks, it was pointed out, discounted the notes, and, further, did not indicate the rate of percentage. The council suggested that the interest be taken at maturity and that the rate of interest be shown on the face of the note. A request was also made that the present rate be reduced, and that the existing practice regarding period be changed. As it is now, notes are for three months and then renewed. It was thought advisable by the council that the notes be made out, not for three months but for the time it was expected would elapse before the money was repaid. If a note was given in the spring, it was shown, the money would not be paid until fall. The bankers did not agree to make any of the concessions asked but promised to consider the problem. Special consideration was promised of the suggestion that before a branch was closed the farmers of the district affected should be consulted.

The Secretary, J. W. Ward, was instructed to take steps to make a protest against the proposal to make a grain inspection point at Moose Jaw, Sask. The council took the ground

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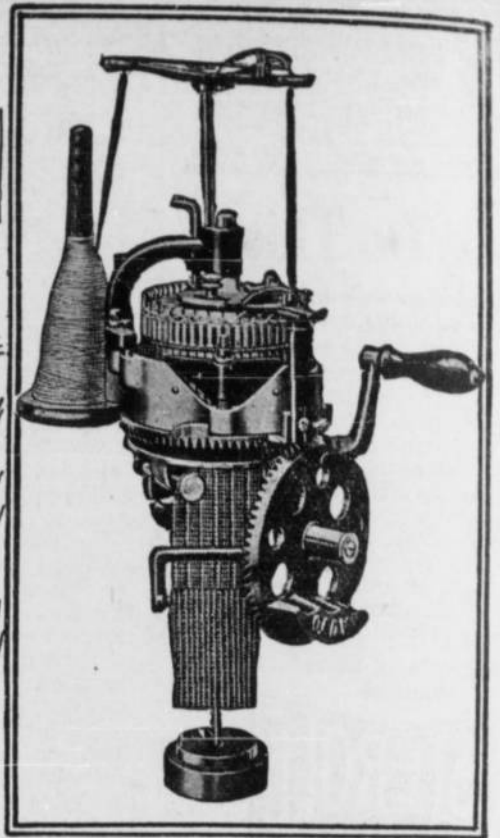
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## The Summerfallow Finds a Champion

*The time honored way of conserving moisture holds its own against suggested modifications*

By S. BARNES, B.S.A.

*Special investigator in soil moisture problems at the Swift Current Experiment Station*

**W**ESTERN Canada provides the world with half of its export wheat. In the production of this crop there is undoubtedly no other single factor operating to influence the yield equal to that of the precipitation.

Within fairly wide limits increased moisture supply results in increased yield. At the Dominion Experimental Station, Swift Current, some experiments are being carried on to study the use of water by crops and also systems of moisture conservation.

The results of these experiments, together with a study of the rainfall records, show that, under favorable distribution, the rainfall is never too high for maximum yields. Yields have been increased beyond those secured in the most favorable seasons by additions of rain-water. The amounts used, however, have been greater than the heaviest total annual precipitation. These results emphasize the fact that because of a deficient moisture supply the soil does not produce its maximum yields and that for economic reasons the supply of available moisture must be conserved.

Large sums have been spent in vain endeavors to produce rain. The rain-making profession in the United States appears to have received a boost when Congress, in 1891, voted \$9,000 for experimental purposes. These experiments failed, but the art apparently survives to this day. The forces which act to produce rain are of such magnitude that any human control appears, for the present at least, hopeless.

No one is even able to predict with certainty what the next season will be like, and the meteorological staffs, with data from all parts of the world available do not undertake to forecast the weather for more than a few days. The farmer can neither control the moisture supply at its source, nor foretell with any degree of certainty whether the following season will be good or poor. A study of the rainfall records over a considerable period brings out the fact that good and poor seasons have occurred in the past and may be expected in the future. Furthermore, there are no cycles of "wet" and "dry" years.

In his report for 1889, Dr. Angus Mackay, then superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Indian Head, makes the following notes: "Our seasons point to only one way in

which we can in all years expect to reap something. It is quite within the bounds of probabilities that some other and perhaps more successful method may be found, but at present I submit that fallowing the land is the best preparation to ensure a crop."

The chief object in fallowing, of

course, is to store a portion of the rainfall of one season for the use of a crop the following year. The experiments at Swift Current furnish information on the amount of moisture conserved by the summerfallow and its effect on the succeeding crop. Approximately one-fourth of the total precipitation is retained by

well-kept summerfallow land in an average season. The remainder is lost partly by run-off and partly by evaporation. The effect of this comparatively small percentage of water on the succeeding crop, especially if the growing season be one of light rainfall, scarcely needs comment. The investigations have also shown that the object of fallowing may be defeated if weed growth is not checked.

While a great deal has been written and said concerning the proper treatment of the summerfallow,

two main points are essential to success the land must be plowed early and it must be cultivated as frequently as necessary to keep down weeds.

One objection to the practice of fallowing is that the land produces no income during the fallow year. This is true, of course, but the main object of the fallow is to ensure some income in a dry season, the occurrence of which cannot be foretold.

In an effort to secure some financial return crops have been seeded in widely-spaced rows on land to be fallowed. It was confidently expected that the crops would use the moisture otherwise lost by surface evaporation and that the cultivation would conserve the remainder. The following year the land could be seeded to wheat in the usual manner after very little preparation.

### Questions Popular Deductions

From the data available it is doubtful if this system has any advantages over the growing of a grain crop each year. Cultivation, that is, frequent stirring of the soil to maintain a muleh, has not proved effective in conserving moisture. The rainfall of the season following that in which the row crops were grown, may be so favorable that the row crop method may appear a success, but as a rule crops on spring-plowed stubble land are also good at this time. When a favorable season is followed by a dry season however, there is no doubt as to the efficiency of the clean summerfallow. The statements made by Dr. Mackay, some 37 years ago, hold good today, and fallowing the land is still the best preparation to ensure a crop.

Two other serious objections urged against the practice of summerfallowing and grain growing are the dissipation of soil fertility with the destruction of organic matter which allows the soil to drift during high winds. The summerfallow, it is declared, must go, although what is to take its place if grain is to be raised successfully is not quite clear. Furthermore, to prevent soil drifting and to restore fertility to the soil, grass crops and legumes must be introduced into the rotation.

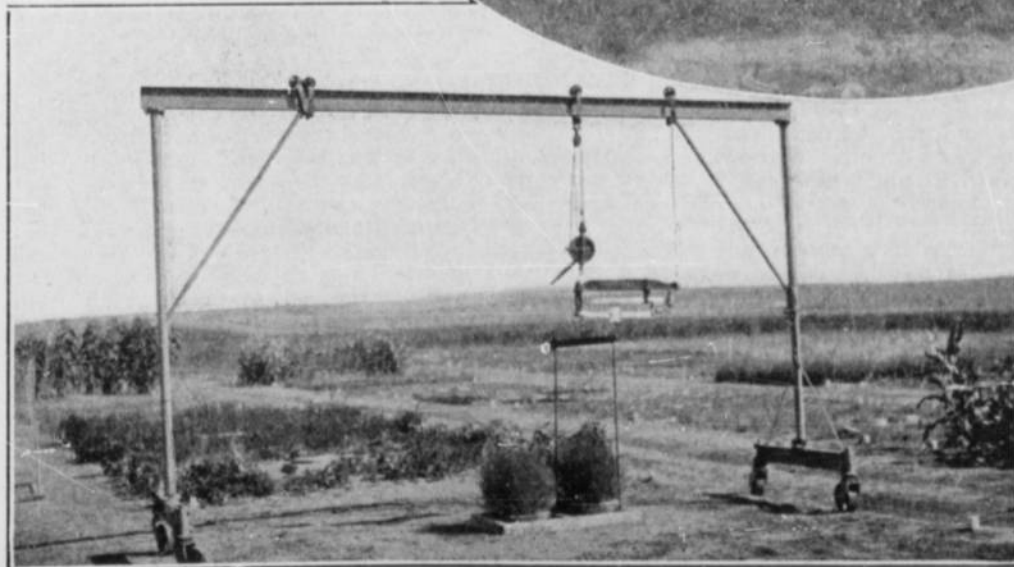
So long as moisture limits the yield of crops the fallow, which is the most efficient means for conserving soil moisture, will remain as a necessity in

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*This is an article of first importance. Mr. Barnes speaks with the authority of a scientific investigator on a subject which has caused a great deal of concern to people whose future is bound up in the future of Western Canada. One class of observers assert that summerfallowing, the backbone of crop rotations in this grain growing country, must be discontinued because it gives rise to certain conditions that militate against profitable yields. Mr. Barnes makes a fresh estimate of these conditions, their relative importance, and true causes. He concludes that the summerfallow is now, and will continue for a long time to be, sound practice in the grain fields of the prairie provinces.*

The sunflowers on the edge of this plot draw moisture from the cultivated roadways on either side. The centre of the plot represents what is found under field conditions.

Below is the tackle used on the Swift Current farm to weigh the deep buckets, located in the centre of each of the plots, and thereby keep track of changes in moisture content of soil and subsoil throughout the season.





# The Doctor as Hired Man

*How a rural municipality solved the question of providing medical service at a reasonable rate to all of its people*

AMY J. ROE



H. Ball and Dr. Johnson standing in front of the municipal office.

IN times of illness there is no adequate substitute for a good doctor. How to retain the services of a capable, well-qualified medical practitioner is a problem that confronts many rural communities in Western Canada. That was the question which faced the people of the Saskatchewan rural municipality, Hillsburgh and the little villages of Brock and Netherhill, back in 1920. The solution at which they arrived by aid of the co-operation of the local doctor and the council is, after six years of fair trial, declared by all concerned to be an outstanding success.

The lot of a medical man in a thinly settled rural community is an uncertain and trying one, too frequently of short duration. In 1919 the people of Hillsburgh municipality suffered like many others from an epidemic of influenza. Doctor Tyreman, now of Kindersley, who was then located in Brock, was kept going night and day in order to attend all those who needed him. But crops had been poor and collection of debts worse still. In spite of the fact that his services had been greatly in demand he came to the conclusion that he must leave unless some better way of financing could be reached. The municipal council hearing this held a conference with him to talk over this situation.

## Ratepayers Endorse Scheme

Under the provisions of the Saskatchewan Rural Municipal Act it is possible for a council to engage a medical doctor at a salary not exceeding \$5,000, or to pay him a retaining fee and allow him to collect the balance of his account from those whom he treats. The Hillsburgh council was loath to see the doctor leave and offered to put him on a straight salary basis, provided of course that the proposed scheme was ratified by the ratepayers. Doctor Tyreman agreed to this proposal and in June of that summer a vote was taken. The ratepayers endorsed the by-law to pay a salary of \$4,500 which their council had suggested. So, on November 1, 1920, the present scheme in effect in Hillsburgh came into being. Later on the village of Brock voted the payment of \$300 annual salary to the doctor in consideration of which all the residents of the village were to receive free medical service. Netherhill still later voted \$250 for the same purpose.

A year after Doctor Tyreman was succeeded by Doctor R. K. Johnson, a 1916 graduate of Queens University, who, after four years' service overseas, had been engaged as pathologist and bacteriologist in the Royal Columbia Hospital, Westminster, B.C. Doctor Johnson has continued under the same financial arrangements as were offered to his predecessor.

## Doctor a Strong Factor

"Our doctor is responsible for three-quarters of the success of our scheme," said Harry Ball, secretary-treasurer of Hillsburgh municipality and member of Brock village council, in the interview with the writer.

"Of course you understand that a doctor could do very little working under a scheme like this if he did not have the loyal and enthusiastic backing of his council," was the statement of Doctor Johnson, a half-hour later, when I called upon him in his office. Though no one would accept personal credit for the success of the scheme, the visitor who departs is soon firmly convinced that

there is a spirit of general satisfaction with the plan of having the doctor engaged as the municipality's hired man.

Hillsburgh R.M. No. 289 consists of nine townships. Its assessment for this year was \$3,425,238. It had at the close of 1925 a population of 1,250. Brock and Netherhill have respectively 160 and

90 people residing within their borders. The settlers and villagers are mostly of British and American stock.

"There is nothing exceptional about this municipality except that we have a very large percentage of Crown lands," explained Mr. Ball. "And we have a large number of non-resident owners. Fully 400 quarter-sections are owned by people who live outside of this municipality." As we looked over the map he checked up the ownership of land and discovered that 117 sections—a little better than one complete township—was Crown land, either taken up by the Land Settlement Board or covered by the waters of Eagle Creek.

"I would like to point out," he continued, "that the railway runs through the centre of our municipality and that the doctor's place of residence at Brock is located in the centre. This makes it very convenient to reach all parts more easily than if the doctor happened to live on one side or in a corner of the district which he has to serve.

"Our scheme has worked satisfactorily to both the residents and the doctor. I feel sure that anyone would have difficulty in getting a sufficient number of signatures to a petition to have a vote taken against it, certainly not enough to defeat it. I would like to offer a word of advice to any council thinking of taking a vote on the inauguration of a plan similar to ours, and that is to have their by-law to read, 'To employ a doctor at a salary not to exceed \$5,000.' We worded our by-law to read the exact amount we wished to pay the doctor and if the council wished to increase or decrease his salary it would be necessary for us to take a vote of the ratepayers.

"No special tax is levied to cover the expenditure for health services. Allowance is made for the sum required when striking the municipal rate, the rate of course is governed by the assessed value of the municipality. The highest priced land here has an assessed value for a quarter-section of \$3,700. A man owning such a quarter would pay approximately \$4.81, for which he would receive free medical service for himself and family for one year. Another who owned a quarter worth \$1,800 would pay \$2.34—or approximately a rate of one and one-third mills.

"Naturally a man owning two or more quarters will be paying more than the man with only one quarter and yet only get the same service. As with school taxes, so with our tax for health services, bachelors and non-residents are helping to pay for the medical service for the families which reside here.

"A resident is defined as one who has lived within the municipality for at least 30 days. The outer boundary of the municipality is the outside line to which the doctor is required to give free service. Of course medicine is not supplied. A patient must secure that at his own

expense. Our doctor treats all residents for all kinds of illness, as far as lies in his power. If it is necessary to secure a specialist or to go outside the municipality to a hospital for an operation the patient then has that additional expense. I have heard our doctor declare that nearly 90 per cent. of illness is curable in the home. We allow our doctor to practice in towns and villages within the municipality, also to practice in adjoining municipalities. Up to date we have had no serious complaints of the doctor being away when he was needed. We are very convenient to hospital service as there are hospitals located at Rosetown, Estam, Dodsland and Kindersley. One of these is within reach of the people in any part of our district. Doctor Johnson frequently attends his patients when they go to a nearby hospital and makes a very reasonable charge when an operation is necessary. We allow our doctor to take holidays if he so wishes, but he must place another capable doctor here to attend residents when he is absent. Does the doctor shirk his work? Absolutely no! He knows he has a good thing and that we can get another doctor if he does not live up to his agreement. Doctor Johnson has, at his own expense, taken, during his holidays, courses at prominent medical schools. So you see he is making a real effort to keep up-to-date in his profession. We find that he often makes calls to see how his patients are without waiting for them to send for him.

## A Form of Insurance

"Do the residents call the doctor on fool errands? No! Some people were afraid



Reading from left to right: Dr. Johnson, William Dale, Reeve of Hillsburgh, and H. Ball, secretary-treasurer for the municipality, snapped by The Guide camera in Mr. Dale's field of Marquis

that that would be the case, but we have not found it so. We do find that people will call a doctor quicker knowing that it will not cost them any more. As a result there is a better chance for the doctor and patient to combat a disease and the patient is much more liable to recover his good health quickly.

"I look upon our plan as a form of insurance. It insures our people, not against sickness but in case of sickness that there will be a doctor to attend them as often as they really need him. Some of our residents boast that they have never had to call a doctor. They are helping to pay for those who are less fortunate. Is that not co-operation in the finest sense?"

The people of Hillsburgh have evidently learned the secret of living together in peace, for the municipal books show that during the past seven years only \$5.00 has been spent on legal fees of any

kind and, according to Mr. Ball, that item was really avoidable.

Dr. Johnson is engaged on a yearly contract which is renewable on the first of November. The agreement may be terminated by either the council or doctor, provided three months' notice in writing is given. He is paid by monthly cheque. He finds his own conveyance. In the summer he uses two cars and in the winter employs a driver in order that he may be better fit to deal with his cases when he reaches them after long and trying drives in the cold. He has an office in the drug store building in Brock. Of course there is no such thing as keeping to office hours with a doctor. Sunday is one of his busiest days.

It would be beyond the power of any one man to come and go at everybody's beck and call. Such a scheme as Doctor Johnson works under depends for its success on the thoughtful consideration of the people whom he serves. It is possible in these days, when practically every farmer has a telephone, to give many of his instructions over the wire. He can find out when a case is serious and will rest assured that he will be called when needed. He has to save himself so as to be ready for emergencies, such as, for instance, when four perfectly new citizens chose to arrive upon the scene, in various parts of the municipality, within 24 hours of each other.

## Success of Plan

William Dale, reeve of Hillsburgh, was at work harvesting his crop, but he was not too busy to stop and chat about the municipal health services. I understood that he at first had not been very enthusiastic about the scheme, but after seeing it working out so well was convinced that it was a splendid thing. "I can see," he said, "how a plan similar to ours might not work successfully somewhere else. So much depends upon the doctor and his way with people. Our doctor never spares himself. I have seen him play out two teams of horses in one day's driving in the winter time. People know now that our plan is really cheap at what we pay for it. Where there are several members of a family ill, or where one person is ill for a long time, the financial burden of illness is not felt as it is under the old way of providing doctor's attention."

The people of Hillsburgh believe in going "the second mile" when it comes to health matters. The municipality provides nursing service free to any ratepayer, upon the recommendation of the doctor up to a limit of 15 days in any one calendar year. A cottage with four beds has been fitted near to Dr. Johnson's house. A nurse is engaged and paid by the working day. Upon the doctor rests the responsibility of deciding when the nurse shall be called and how long she remains in any home. This service has cost the ratepayers, since started, in 1922, the following amounts: The first year, \$1,604; 1923, \$2,233; 1924, \$1,745; 1925, \$1,986.

"I cannot speak too highly of our plan of engaging a municipal doctor," said a farm woman, leader of the local women Grain Growers' Club, when asked her opinion. "It has been the greatest boon to mothers. Half the worry of illness is removed when a mother knows she can call the doctor should one of her children be taken ill. She does not then lie awake torn between anxiety for the sick one and the fear of adding additional expense."

The former reeve of Hillsburgh, when retiring from office after nine years service, remarked that the scheme of municipal health service was the finest piece of business put through while he had been a member of the council.

Truly the people of Hillsburgh, Brock and Netherhill have found a practical way of carrying out the law of the Great Physician, "Bear ye one another's burdens."



# Shorthorns at the Shows of 1926

*Creditable showing made by reds, roans, and whites at local country fairs, as well as on the big circuit, feature of year, says*

JAS. B. DAVIDSON

THERE is probably no institution that reflects so accurately the economic condition of our country, as our annual exhibitions. I have been following, quite consistently, for seven years, the summer fairs of Western Canada, and the fairs this year indicated a very great improvement in various ways.

Fair directors and managers are very much alert in the planning of programs for their respective exhibitions, and, taking everything into consideration, the programs this year have been better than usual. In point of attendance, and successful financial results, perhaps the exhibitions have made a better showing this year than on any former occasion. In point of livestock, the exhibitions have been getting more numerous exhibits in the dairy classes than in the beef sections of the fairs, but the quality of the beef breeding classes has been high.

## Some High Lights at Carmen

The Western fair circuit opened with Brandon on the the Class A fairs, and Carman on Class B. Unfortunately, owing to a change in dates, these fairs have been held at the same time for three years, but I feel that it is very gratifying to all concerned that by putting the dates of Brandon fair one week later for next year this difficulty has been overcome.

Notwithstanding the fact that Brandon fair was held and a stampede was on in Calgary, Carman fair had the best year in its history, although in point of numbers the exhibit of Shorthorns at Carman was not as extensive as the year previously. C. Kahler, Moline, Manitoba, was out with a good string and won the senior and grand championship in females. Andrew Graham had a good exhibit and won the bull championship with a son of Quarterstaff, which he recently sold for \$1,000. This indicates that we had some good cattle. Alex. Murray, of Graysville, who has been a successful winner in our soil products exhibitions, won first prize with a heifer calf, the first Shorthorn he has ever exhibited. Other exhibitors were: W. A. Wilton, George Peckover, James Huston and Alfred Strachan. Peckover won first with a senior yearling bull, and the others did well in their respective classes.

## Brandon Maintains Prestige

At Brandon there was a high-class, though not an extensive exhibit of Shorthorns. Messrs. Amos and Black won the grand championship with their bull, Manor Chief 2nd. This bull has made a steady improvement since he won first at the Royal at Toronto, two years ago. He is a very good, smooth, fleshy bull. He is one of the great bulls of the breed and has not been stopped this year, winning grand championship wherever shown, including the C.N.E. at Toronto. His son, Beauty's Chief, now owned by C. E. Irwin, Newdale, was junior champion in 1925, throughout the Western circuit, with the exception of Edmonton, and was reserve grand champion at Brandon

this year as a two-year-old. Messrs. Amos and Black have a full line of exhibits and made a very creditable showing, winning the dual-purpose Shorthorn class with a good cow, and were close to the top all the time.

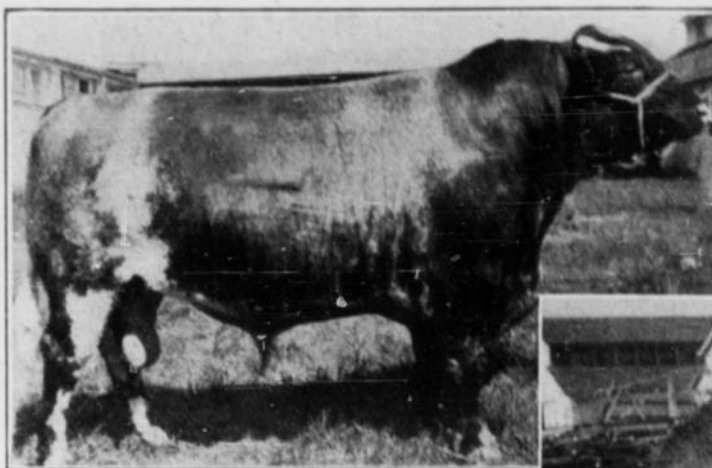
T. A. Russell, Downsview, Ontario, had a very strong exhibit that was practically all of his own breeding, with the possible exception of his two-year-old bull, Balcairn Medallion, bred by Wallace of Balcairn, and sired by Billington Snowstorm, and his two-year-old heifer, Lady Eliza by Dale Gladiator. Mr. Russell won the senior, junior and grand championship on females, "get of sire" senior and junior herds. His heifer, Flower Girl 18th, by Matchless Dales, won the grand championship at every show on the western circuit, at the C.N.E. at Toronto, and was junior champion at the Sesqui-Centennial at Philadelphia, following the C.N.E. Messrs Amos and Black and Mr. Russell have been sending a splendid exhibit of Shorthorns to Western Canada for several years.

## Old Show Name Revived

At Brandon, I am glad to report, there was quite a number of local exhibitors this year. The Van Horne Farm, at East Selkirk, was out with a good exhibit, and the Shorthorn fraternity are glad to see this farm, that some years ago brought fame to Western Canada with its splendid exhibit of Shorthorns, again coming to the front. Lorne C. Wilkin, Kane, Manitoba, had out a few good young things, and won first in the junior heifer class, both Manitoba and open sections. George Allison & Sons were out with a good exhibit and Tom Allison had his cattle in fine bloom. They did very well in the open and Manitoba sections.

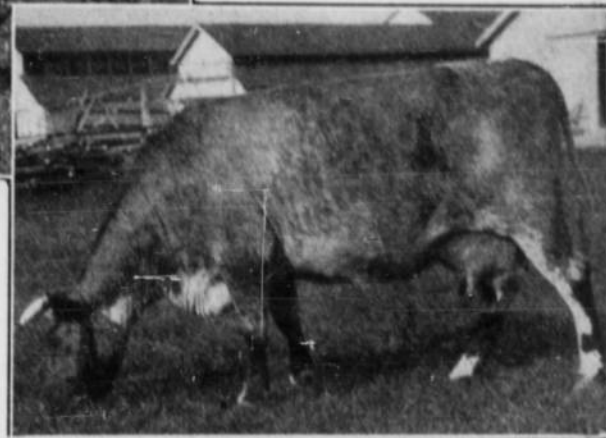
Edwin Jamieson, McAuley, Manitoba, who won first in the dual-purpose class last year, had out a very creditable exhibit. Unfortunately, his cows had been milking a long time and he was thus handicapped on that account. He, however, has two cows, full sisters, that have made almost identically the same records as two-year-olds and are producing good thick-fleshed calves at the same time. One of these, Miss Ramsden Augusta, as a two-year-old, gave 6,830 pounds of milk, 302 pounds of butter-fat, with an average test of 442, this with two milkings a day, and under ordinary farm care. The other heifer produced 316 pounds fat. C. Pilling, Kemnay, Manitoba, showed a junior bull calf and won first prize with him.

Alberta Shorthorn breeders were represented by J. Charles Yule, of Carstairs. Mr. Yule had a particularly good two-year-old heifer in his exhibit, and his herd bull was placed third. He went to Portage after Brandon, and followed the Class B circuit until Saskatoon. The ribbons were tied by J. Duff Bryan, Ridgetown.



Left: Beauty's Chief, reserve champion at Brandon, 1926. Owned by Chas. E. Irwin, Newdale, Man.

Below: Ivanhoe Jewel, winner three successive years of first prize in dual-purpose class, Regina. Owned by Chas. Hailton, Belle Plain, Sask.



Ontario, one of the members of the executive of the Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

At Calgary the placings were practically the same as at Brandon with a few minor changes. Messrs. Amos and Black won grand champion ship on bulls. Mr.

Russell, first in herd, "get of sire" senior, junior and grand championship, the former with Missie of Downsview, who has really been a wonderful cow. She has been shown consistently since a calf, and has won many championships. She produced three calves, and this year, while on the show circuit, was nursing a junior calf. The E. P. ranch had a good exhibit of young things, and won the junior and reserve championship with a young bull by King of the Fairies. Most of their exhibit was sired by their Clinsland Goldsmith, the bull now at the head of the E. P. ranch herds. They had a very uniform and typey exhibit.

Calgary has perhaps the most complete and convenient equipment for the stabling and showing of its exhibition cattle of any exhibition in the western circuit. Adjoining a large barn, which will stable about 600 head of cattle, is a splendidly arranged compact arena. It is a permanent structure with large and commodious seating accommodation. At the spring bull sale, the largest on the continent, it provides a complete and convenient sale ring.

## Change in Luck

Edmonton exhibition has been unfortunate for a number of years in the weather that prevails at the time of the exhibition, and in 1925 it was suggested that the fair should be put on early in June, in order to bring rains for the growing crops. It was felt that if this were done, that if the exhibition was not a financial success, Alberta would be at least assured of plenty of moisture during that month. However, things took a change for the better this year, and Edmonton was favored with splendid weather.

The Shorthorn exhibit at Edmonton was practically the same as at Calgary. The awards were made by Harry Pettit, Burlington, Ontario, another member of the Dominion Shorthorn executive, and his placings were practically the same as those of Jas. Douglas, of Caledonia, Ontario, who allotted the ribbons at Calgary.

Speaking of the exhibition as a whole, it was excellent. They have possibly as nice an exhibition ground as there is anywhere, plenty of room, and it is simply a great, big, beautiful park. The arena, in which the winter fair is held, provides a splendid place for showing, but here also there is a small attendance of spectators at the time of judging. One of the noteworthy features in connection with the judging of Shorthorns at the summer fair at Edmonton is the fact that, Ed. Meyers, of Kay and Meyers, who lives in Edmonton, and Mr. Cowan, an Edmonton lawyer, who still retains his old-time love of Shorthorns, have occupied the same chairs when the ribbons were being tied in the Shorthorn classes, for about six years in succession.

One of the most pleasing features to livestock men in visiting the exhibition at Edmonton, either spring or summer, is a visit to the university, with either

Dean Howes or Professor Sackville. These men both seem to delight in giving all their time, at the time of the shows, to taking all interested in livestock to see the work that they are doing and give them a chance to see what is being accomplished.

One of the special features that is now, I suppose, familiar to all interested in livestock in Western Canada, and, in fact, the Dominion, is the work they are doing in connection with the feeding of the steers donated by the breeders of the provinces. The breeders have been very liberal in their contributions to this work, and the university has bred some good ones.

## Saskatoon's Fair

Saskatoon naturally follows Edmonton, and had this year a most excellent exhibition. J. Charles Yule exhibited here, and local Saskatchewan exhibitors were R. J. Huxtable, Conquest, and Kinsman Bros., Birsay, Sask. They had good cattle, and did well in the open class, dividing honors in the Saskatchewan-bred competitions. Messrs. Amos and Black and T. A. Russell, of course, followed the circuit and divided honors with very few changes from other shows.

This is the first time that Kinsman Bros. have exhibited, and their cattle were well fitted and will be heard from later on. Mr. Huxtable has been exhibiting before, and has always brought out a good exhibit. He has been using good sires, and is retaining good females, and has a very creditable herd.

In this connection, let me interject here, that I think Shorthorn breeders, if they are to accomplish the most, should take advantage of these annual competitions to compare their cattle with those of other exhibitors. In this way an exhibitor will learn what the weaknesses of his cattle are, provided he goes there with that end in view. If an exhibitor cannot see any fault in his own cattle he will be the loser in the end. When a man begins to fit cattle and gets into competitions he soon gets an increasing interest and a stronger incentive to breed better cattle. There is no form of advertising for the pure-bred breeder to compare with some honors won at these shows.

Cattle here were judged by W. A. Dryden, championships going the same as at the other shows, Mr. Russell winning the herd "get of sire", senior, junior and grand championship in females, and Messrs. Amos and Black, the grand championship in bulls. Mr. Dryden was very much pleased with a senior heifer calf shown in the Russell herd that had made a very steady gain and improved since she landed at the Brandon show.

Undoubtedly, Saskatoon staged its best exhibition this year. Attendance was good and the management had every reason to be highly gratified with its achievement. Saskatchewan's 21st birthday was celebrated at the fair, and the pageant put on in the evening before the grandstand was inspiring. The weather

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Heifer calf class at Belle Plain, Sask., fair of 1926





McTavish was in bad temper and when Jean brought him a letter he scowled at her ungraciously.

#### What Has Happened So Far

A string of beautiful pearls, Sir Allen Dunn's wedding gift to his daughter, mysteriously disappeared from their hiding place in the strong safe. Marshall, a superintendent of Scotland Yard C. I. Department, and his men were on guard in the house at the time. Blackshirt, a gentleman adventurer, who was a mysterious figure in London, had disguised himself as the baronet and walked off with the jewels under the very eyes of Marshall himself. Blackshirt, in reality, Richard Verrell, a novelist, in search of material for plots for his stories, retired to his own rooms chuckling over his dangerous feat. A few minutes later he was called on the telephone by a lady, who addressed him by his own and by his now famous nickname. Verrell was astounded to find that his identity was known, and by a woman. She refused to tell who she was, but by her accent Verrell decided she must be an American. Her message to him was: "You have been very clever, but now you have to be cleverer still, for you have got to return those pearls tonight to the house from which you took them." Attired in his evening suit, black silk shirt, opera cloak and a mask, Verrell set out again that night, this time to carry out the lady-of-the-telephone's difficult decree.

**T**HE hours passed very slowly for Jamieson. He had been on duty, guarding an upstairs window in the Dunn residence, for a little over two hours, but to him more like six.

He lit his fifth cigarette in that hour, and to dispel his loneliness—for there was only one guard on each floor—began to talk to himself.

"Lot o' tommy-rot, this 'ere guard business, 'specially now that the safe 'as been cracked. 'Tain't likely anyone else'll try, anyway. Seeing I'm not allowed to go to sleep, I wouldn't object to nap."

Suddenly realizing he had made a joke, he burst into a cackle of laughter. "Can't 'ave a nap, so will 'ave a game of nap!" he repeated to himself. "Think I'll suggest it to old Marshall next time he comes up."

There was a chime from downstairs, as a clock struck the quarter-hour. "Only another fifteen blasted minutes gone. Crickey, don't the time go slowly? Hi! What was that?"

He stopped short in his musing as he heard what he thought was a tap on the window. He did not move, except to pull the cigarette from his mouth. Sure enough, he was not mistaken, for several seconds later there came another distinct tap on the window. Then once again a tap, and then silence.

"Good Gawd! It sounded like a ghost

rapping at the window. I'm blown if I like this 'ere job. No more night guards for yours truly, if I knows anything about it. No, and I don't care what the missus says. Still, I wonder what that there row was at the window. I couldn't see anything. It's stopped now, thank goodness. I don't mind tackling a human being, but when it comes to ghosts—" He shrugged his shoulders, and then, as if in direct contradiction to his words, there was a further rap on the window, and this time it kept on.

Notwithstanding his fear, Jamieson switched off the light in an endeavor to see better outside the window, but immediately he did so the rapping ceased, only to be renewed as he put the light on again.

"Damned if there ain't something funny about all this! I'm going to call Marshall," and he shouted down to the detective.

The next moment Marshall was on his way up the stairs, his nerves playing a tattoo. His phlegmatic calm, with which he ordinarily went to work, had been destroyed when he had discovered how he had been duped, so when he heard Jamieson's voice calling him upstairs, which meant that something was wrong, he went up prepared for any emergency, with his revolver clutched firmly in his hand.

"What's wrong?" he asked anxiously. "There's something funny with this 'ere 'ouse," replied Jamieson. "Seems to me as 'ow it's 'aunted." Marshall glared at the man. "What the devil are you talking about—haunted? I thought you called me up because there was something wrong."

"So there is something wrong," asserted Jamieson. "There's someone or somefink tapping on the window."

Marshall glared at him with a sudden suspicion.

"Have you been asleep?"

"No, I ain't," declared Jamieson angrily. "I tells you I 'eard someone tapping at the window."

"Perhaps it's a fairy!" said Marshall scornfully. "Good Lord, I thought I had employed a lot of men, not babies who are frightened at rappings on the windows. Did you look to see if there was anybody there?"

"Course I did, and there wasn't."

There was another tap at the window, and the two men glanced at each other.

# The Heart of Richard Verrell

A thrilling mystery story from the novel *Blackshirt*

By BRUCE GRAEME

Jamieson turned triumphantly to the detective.

"Now say I'm dreaming! I suppose you 'eard that?"

"Yes, I heard it," replied the detective, through his teeth. "There's something wrong here. I'm going to investigate. Yell out to the others not to mind when the alarm bell goes. I am going to open this window and find out what is wrong."

He switched off the light, and, approaching the window, opened it. As he did so there was the violent ringing of the alarm from below.

This was the moment for which Blackshirt had been waiting. Whilst Marshall was leaning out of one window, vainly endeavoring to peer through the surrounding darkness in order to discover from whence came the mysterious rapping, Blackshirt, taking advantage of the fact that the alarm was being set off by Marshall's window, and that another one could be opened without the knowledge of the guards or the detective, quickly slipped the catch of the

window above Marshall's head, to which he climbed by means of a convenient drain-pipe, and the next moment was in the house. The hardest part of his mission had been accomplished.

He had scarcely shut the window and slipped the catch than the alarm downstairs ceased. Apparently Marshall had done likewise.

Blackshirt was now in the most critical position in which he had yet been throughout his career. He was alone in a house, with three guards and a detective, his wits versus the brute force of four men. Once let his presence be discovered, and it would probably be all up with him. He could see no way of escape, and were he caught red-handed with the pearls in his possession there would be positively no hope of perpetrating an excuse for his presence there.

What made his task still more difficult was the fact that he felt sure that after the two alarms which the men had already had that night, they would be more on the qui vive than ever.

Blackshirt inwardly chuckled to himself. Even supposing he were to put the jewels back securely in the safe, he still did not quite gather how he was going to get away from the house again, but he shrugged his shoulders. "Sufficient unto the day—" he thought. Time enough to get out when he had disposed of the pearls.

He was on the third floor, and there was only one floor above him, which was unprotected. Below him was Jamieson, for, as it happened, the next house was only a two-story building, and its roof came almost immediately underneath one of the windows on the second floor, which would have made it comparatively easy for a midnight marauder, once having found his way to the roof of the adjacent premises, to make a small jump and get through the window just above him. In the basement was a second guard, for the coal-cellar window was one through which a medium-sized man could have squeezed. The third guard was on the ground floor, looking after all the back windows, any one of which was accessible from the small yard outside.

Marshall considered the whole house his beat, and in particular the room on the first floor in which remained the wedding presents.

Blackshirt had made himself aware of all these arrangements, but for all he knew they might have been altered, and so, unknown to him, there might be at least two of the three guards within a few feet of him, though he gathered that there was no one in the particular room in which he was at the moment, for he had been unchallenged upon his entry, and, though he had created only the minimum of noise or disturbance, it would have been heard had there been anybody in the immediate vicinity.

Blackshirt knew he was safe, therefore, so long as he remained where he was, and providing that Marshall did not take it into his head to enter. He crept to the door and listened, and his heart gave a leap. There were footsteps coming upstairs, and he knew instinctively what was happening. The sagacious Marshall was not entirely satisfied that everything was all clear, so was making his round of the house.

There was only one thing to be done, and that quickly. To hide—but where? The cracksman flashed an electric pocket lamp. This flash-lamp never left him, for it was invaluable to him in his night adventures. Its small but strong beam clearly lit up each portion of the room as Blackshirt directed the ray of light upon it.

It wanted only a couple of seconds for his quick eye to make a comprehensive study of the whole room, and he groaned slightly as he realized that there was positively no means of hiding.

Marshall had reached the top stair, so, perforce, Blackshirt had to rely upon one of the oldest tricks in the world, one which is so easily discovered that its very simplicity is often its effectiveness. He squeezed himself behind the door just as the detective grasped the handle and pushed the door to.

His long arm nearly opened it wide, and it was only a matter of an inch or so which saved it from being pushed against the motionless form of Blackshirt. Had Marshall just opened the door a little wider he would have felt the resistance, and Blackshirt's discovery would have been inevitable; but in this case fortune favored the breaker of the law rather than the upholder, and, having switched on the light and found the room apparently empty, Marshall plunged it into darkness again, shut the door, and proceeded to examine the other rooms on the same floor. Presently Blackshirt heard his steps going upstairs to the floor above.

This was an opportunity of which he was quick to avail himself. Noiselessly he slipped out of the room, and, as Marshall looked in the first room of the top floor, Blackshirt had reached the landing of the second floor. There was a light in one of the rooms, and he knew that therein was a guard—the man, in fact, who had been directly responsible for Blackshirt's access by drawing Marshall's attention to the mysterious rappings, which, needless to say, had been controlled by Blackshirt from the window-sill above. It had been an easy matter to tie a pencil on a piece of string, and so make his entry in the manner already told.

Blackshirt could smell the smoke of the tobacco which the guard was smoking, but he could not see the man, and prayed that he was looking away from the door, for the cracksman knew that he must positively reach the next floor soon, and to do this it meant passing the open doorway of the guard's room, out of which the light streamed. He was past like a flash, and there was still no alarm. As a matter of fact,

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# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization - Education - Co-operation

Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None

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## Income Tax Attacked

The campaign to abolish the income tax, to which reference was made in the last issue of *The Guide*, has already begun. Capt. W. C. Innes, of the Retail Trade Bureau of Canada, in an address before the Rotary Club of Winnipeg, on November 3, publicly opened the attack. The Canadian Council of Agriculture, then in session in Winnipeg, promptly returned his fire in a resolution expressing the conviction that the income tax ought to be retained as a permanent feature of Canada's system of taxation. This is the conviction also, *The Guide* believes, of the great majority of the Canadian people.

The Canadian government has to raise every year a certain revenue to meet the expenses of government. In strict justice, the contribution of each taxpayer to this revenue should be proportioned to his or her ability to pay, or in other words, to the total income of the taxpayer. The justification of the income tax is that it meets this requirement more nearly than any other tax now imposed, or likely to be imposed, by parliament. The amount of income considered sufficient to support the taxpayer and his dependants, if any, in a reasonable degree of comfort is exempt from the tax. This exemption is required by the obvious justice of relieving of direct taxation incomes which have little or no margin above the necessary expenses of living. It is further justified by the fact that everybody pays also taxes which are imposed on articles bought for consumption, of which few escape.

The equity of the income tax was generally recognized during the period of heavy war taxation. Nobody then dared to challenge its justice. What commended the income tax to the people of Canada at that time will make them anxious to retain it in time of peace also. Taxation is still too heavy. The further reduction of the burden is imperative if Canada is to be an attractive place in which to live and work and to invest capital. As revenue requirements are reduced both direct and indirect taxes will also be reduced and the people will have so much the more money to spend or save. These savings will, of course, go to swell the funds seeking employment in the development of our industries and resources.

But if the income tax is abolished what will happen? The amount of revenue required will not be lessened by abolishing it. The difference will be that the revenue which would have come from the income tax, the fairest of all our taxes, will have to be raised from the tariff or the sales tax. Everybody, no matter how small his income, will have to pay more for what he buys in order to make up the deficiency. And the trouble with such payments is that much of them goes into private pockets instead of into the treasury.

The more the question is discussed the more certain are the Canadian people to insist upon maintaining the income tax. Capt. Innes' account of its ill-effects could be used with even more force in application to the tariff and the sales tax. They reduce the available surplus of funds, called capital, as much as the income tax. They are less equitable and much more burdensome on the masses of the people. The income tax has an advantage which they do not possess of making the taxpayers aware

of their responsibilities as citizens and interested in knowing how their money is spent.

The actual rate of taxation on incomes should probably be, in Canada, not much higher than the similar rate in the United States. A contrast greatly adverse to Canada in this respect might discourage the flow of needed capital northward. But that is not an argument against the income tax as such. It is a matter of pure expediency and is not, at the present level of our income tax, a pressing consideration. Other taxes also affect the returns of investments and are just as harmful to development—perhaps more so.

It may well be that Capt. Innes and his friends are performing a service to the public in focussing attention on the income tax. That will lead, as often as not, to an understanding of its merits, and of the nature of the alternatives to it, at a time when reductions in taxation have been promised and are quite likely to be made.

## The Tariff on Magazines

The advocates of taxes on knowledge have had their hearing before the Tariff Board. The burden of their demand was for a tariff of ten cents a pound on foreign magazines. The support tendered to the application by various interests, from authors' associations to health officers, is ample evidence of the determined effort that is being made to deprive Canadian readers of one of their chief sources of information. The real object of most of those who are pressing for the tax is, of course, to increase their own revenue. Some of them, however, went out of their way to pose as defenders of the morals of this country and exhibited due horror at the amount of salacious reading matter which reaches the Canadian reader between the covers of American magazines.

No decent citizen wants to see salacious material, from whatever source, broadcasted throughout the country. But the way to stop it is certainly not by putting what would be, for nine persons out of ten, an embargo on American periodicals. The tax would probably have less effect in keeping out the trash than in keeping out desirable magazines. As Hon. Geo. P. Graham pointed out, the proper way to deal with that part of the problem is through the censor.

The *Guide* wishes to re-iterate the stand it has taken on this question and to state again that the people of this country should not be deprived of the privilege they now enjoy of selecting from the world's best periodical literature. People are urged to read the world's best books. Why then should much of the finest periodical literature be taxed out of their reach? There is no greater force at work making for international understanding and harmony than the free dissemination of knowledge as contained in the best British and American magazines and reviews. Many of them deal with national and international questions in which Canadian readers are vitally interested. Such reading should be encouraged rather than rendered impossible by prohibitive tariffs.

The real trouble with Canadian magazines is that they are handicapped by the high cost of their raw materials. Paper and nearly every other commodity entering into the cost of publication is highly protected and costs more in Canada than in the United States. The way out of this difficulty is not by putting a tariff on competing magazines from across the line, but by removing the duties on materials and reducing manufacturing costs. With a fair field in the matter of costs Canadian magazines should be able to hold their own without the help of a tariff which would, in the case of some widely read American publications, increase the price to the reader by as much as 400 per cent.

## Protection Fails in Europe

Grave concern is being occasioned by the continued depression in trade and stagnation in industry evident among the European

nations. All the countries of the world are vitally interested in maintaining peace. In no small measure this, in turn, depends upon the restoration of Europe's economic health. Considerable significance attaches, therefore, to the manifesto issued last month by a large group of international bankers in which a powerful plea is made for the removal of the tariff barriers which hinder the natural flow of international trade in Europe.

The new states which appeared in Europe after the war each added their quota to the already existing network of prohibitions and restrictions on trade. So long ago as June, 1925, Premier Baldwin said in the British House of Commons, "Hon. members all know that one of the greatest difficulties that we have today is in the increasing restrictions which foreign countries are putting up against us, and I, myself—and I think my fiscal opinions are well known—believe that today, if it were possible, it would be to the benefit of this country if the whole of Europe went free trade, but though I would work for that, I see no possibility of it."

More than 12 months have elapsed since that declaration, but no considerable improvement has taken place in European conditions. They have indeed become so bad as to draw from the men whose business keeps them in the closest touch with industry and commerce a deliberate and forceful statement of what they conceive to be the cause of the trouble and of how it may be remedied. The bankers' manifesto says:

There can be no recovery in Europe till politicians in all territories, old and new, realize that trade is not war but a process of exchange, that in time of peace our neighbors are our customers, and that their prosperity is a condition of our own well-being. If we check their dealings, their power to pay their debts diminishes and their power to purchase our goods is reduced. Restricted imports involve restricted exports, and no nation can afford to lose its export trade. Dependent as we all are upon imports and exports, and upon the processes of international exchange, we cannot view without grave concern a policy which means the impoverishment of Europe. . . .

Some states have recognized in recent treaties the necessity of freeing trade from the restrictions which depress it. And experience is slowly teaching others that the breaking down of the economic barriers between them may prove the surest remedy for the stagnation which exists. On the valuable political results which might flow from such a policy, from the substitution of goodwill for illwill, of co-operation for exclusiveness, we will not dwell. But we wish to place on record our conviction that the establishment of economic freedom is the best hope of restoring the commerce and the credit of the world.

Protection has failed in Europe. So far from building up the industry and trade of the nations it has plunged them deeper into the morass of economic confusion created by the war. So far from enabling them to settle down to the task of social and economic reconstruction it involves them in the commercial jealousies and industrial conflicts which lead to war. The fallacy of protectionism is a long time adying; but the signs which foretell its death are beginning to appear. Premier Baldwin could not say today that he sees no possibility of free trade in Europe.

## Reform of the Banking System

On another page of this issue will be found a memorandum on the subject of currency and banking. This document has been prepared by the Research Department of the Canadian Council of Agriculture and contains some recommendations or suggestions for making the Canadian banking system of greater use to farmers and some other sections of the people. These suggestions have not been definitely endorsed by the Canadian Council of Agriculture. They are published by that body for the consideration of the members of the provincial farmers' associations and as a useful contribution to a discussion which has been going on for some years.

The memorandum deals, in the first place, with the conditions, partly domestic and partly international, which lead the author to the conclusion that currency reform is not a



pressing necessity in Canada and that it will have to be achieved gradually. Any fundamental change should be made by agreement among many countries rather than by separate and disconnected national action. It goes on to analyze the banking needs of agriculture in Canada and the reasons for concluding that these are not adequately served at the present time.

The memorandum concludes with suggestions for the amendment of the banking system which fall into two classes. The first class embraces proposals for the creation of a national bank to which would be entrusted the duties of issuing currency, taking charge of the gold reserves, supervising and inspecting the banks generally, acting as the government's banker and making loans to banks much as are now made by the Finance Department of the Dominion government. The second class may be described as "enabling" proposals. They are intended to confer upon the people the power to provide themselves with banks, local or co-operative, if and when they regard such provision as necessary and are prepared to assume the risks inseparable from such ventures.

The views and suggestions put forward by the Research Department of the Canadian Council of Agriculture deserve close study and careful consideration. They will, at any rate, direct attention to what is practical and immediately necessary in banking reform rather than to ideal monetary systems and theories about credit manipulation.

Evolutionary processes take place in relation to currency and banking as in other fields of human activity, and it is futile to imagine that what exists now is permanent and unchangeable. The important thing is to discover what the next steps ought to be—how to obtain with the least possible error and disturbance improved methods of performing necessary functions and better conditions for all concerned.

### Seed Oat Shortage

From present indications it would appear as though good seed oats are likely to be a scarce commodity before spring approaches. Drought and hail, mainly the former, cut down the crop over a big area in western Saskatchewan, oats as usual suffering more than wheat, which is sown on the best prepared land. In the park belt, out of which oat surpluses usually come, harvest conditions have been so unfavorable that most farmers will play safe and get their grain to the dryers before the arrival of warm weather. The best available information shows that the carry-over of 1925 oats is light. On top of this there is a strong demand for seed oats from Ontario. Reports from western Saskatchewan have it that tractors which have lain idle for several seasons are being tuned up for 1927 field work because of a shortage of feed as well as seed oats.

Government officials are perfectly well aware of the situation, but are a little reluctant to talk about it, for anything in the nature of an alarm immediately sets speculation afoot. It is believed in the trade that there is more than enough seed oats in the country if the situation were generally recognized and the supply conserved instead of being sent over the rails to the lakehead. The prudent farmer will see to his supply well in advance. If there is any question about the viability of his seed oats he will make a germination test, or send it to the Dominion Seed Branch which makes free tests for farmers up to February 1, provided that not more than five tests are asked for. If the grain germinates well, but is moist enough to cause some apprehension as to its keeping quality, moisture determinations can be obtained from grain chemists for a trifling sum.

### Affairs in Italy

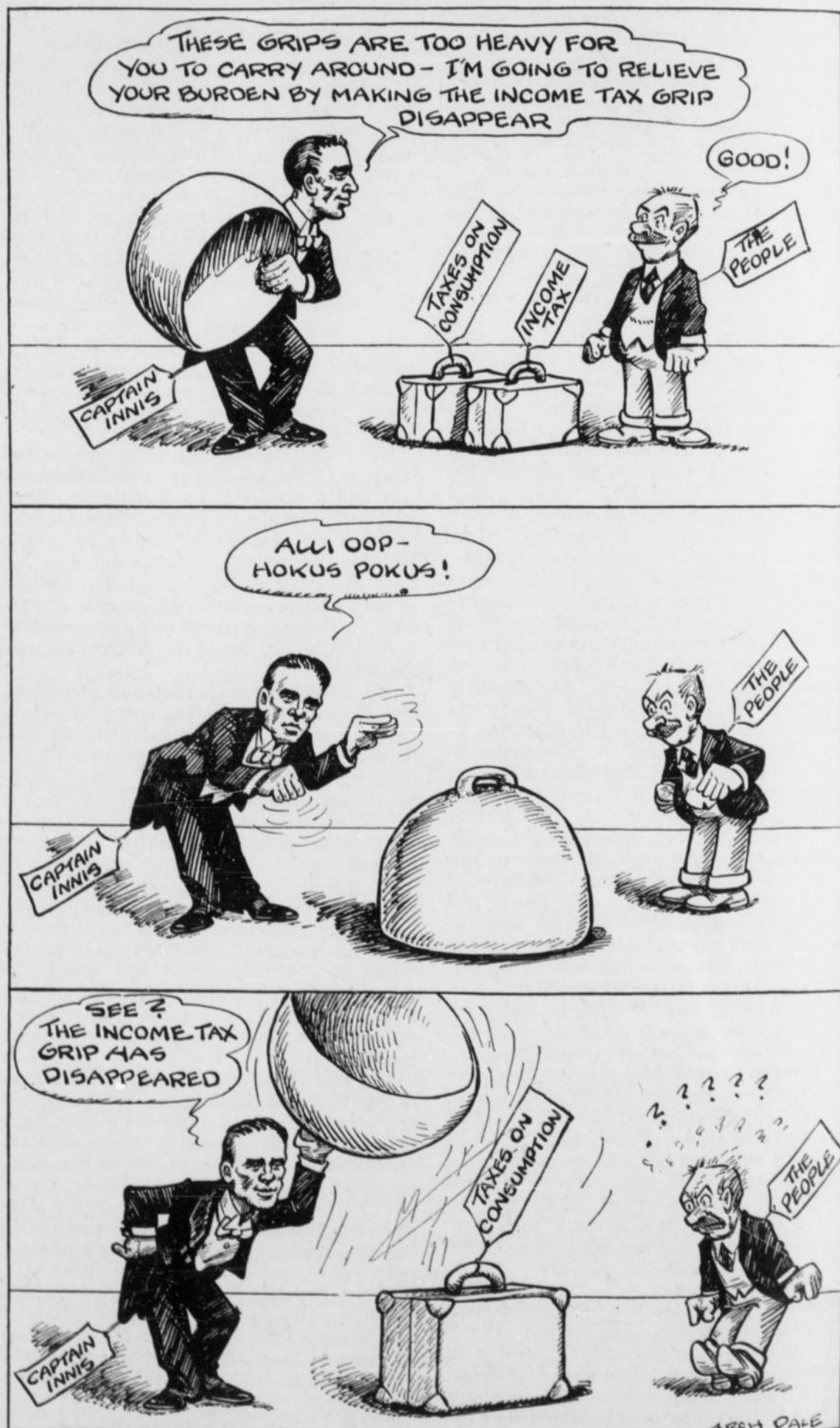
The latest attempt on the life of Mussolini has been followed by savage reprisals. His followers have sounded the cry of death to the opponents of Fascism and within a week 100 persons were killed and a thousand more

injured. It is apparently now the policy of the Fascists to suppress and silence their political foes by whatever extremes of intimidation they think necessary. In the meantime Mussolini is tightening his hold on Italian affairs and has annexed, all told, seven of the 13 portfolios in the government, while the incumbents of the other six do as he tells them.

Mussolini has undoubtedly rendered his country great services, but his system cannot last. It can be justified only on the grounds of political expediency. He has said that democracy is a failure. It may have failed for the time being in Italy and a few less important countries, but to an enlightened people like the Italians responsible government with freedom of opinion must eventually return. In his failure to realize this salient truth Mussolini has shown that he lacks the insight of true statesmanship. If he gave the people some cause to hope that self-government would

be restored as soon as the national emergency which called him and his blackshirts to the control of affairs had passed it would not be so necessary for him to wear an armoured shirt during his public appearances. Meanwhile affairs in Italy indicate that there may be more bloodshed, perhaps a good deal of it, before the people regain control of their country through the medium of the ballot.

Premier Ferguson has abandoned the sale of beer by the glass as part of his new liquor policy and has announced that the sale of beer as well as of spirituous liquors will be confined to government agencies. In making this announcement he stated that the change in policy was made because the opposition were planning their whole campaign on the beer parlor issue. At this distance the change looks like a neat piece of political sidestepping.



### Trying to Fool the People

Captain Innes, of the Retail Merchants Bureau of Canada, is organizing a nationwide campaign for the abolition of the Income Tax



# Clingman's Partner

By HAPSBURG LIEBE

Author of *The Clan Call*

IT was at a time somewhere near the nineteenth anniversary of the cataclysm. Superintendent Dave Bright, senior member of the firm of Clingman and Bright, sat in his little office at one end of the Mad Kate's River camp's rough commissary building, and watched a returning-empty logging-train come crawling in from the lowland; outlined against June's riotous sea of waxen-white laurel bloom, it made rather an unbeautiful picture. The geared locomotive ceased sputtering and squeaked to a halt. Its driver and a strange youth stepped from the cab, and walked briskly toward the office. The driver, Bright saw, was in no cherubic humor.

"This here little devil," he growled as he put foot across the threshold, "set brakes on us a-comin' up the steepest grade we got. Had us o'er-haulin' the engine fo' trouble. That's why we're late, Super."

Having explained, he hastened back to his locomotive. Bright turned his level gaze upon the stripling, who seemed more or less defiant. The stripling was seventeen, but he looked older. He had a straight, thin-lipped mouth. His jaw was not strong. His eyes were pale-blue and cunning.

"Well, say it and have it off o' your chest, you big geezer!" he clipped.

Bright lifted his brows soberly. "What're you doin' up here in the hills, buddy?"

The youth took a sealed letter from one of the pockets of his rumpled blue serge coat, and tossed it carelessly to the Mad Kate's river superintendent.

"My old man said I was to give you this."

The address was typewritten. The envelope was a Clingman and Bright envelope, and the letterhead was a Clingman and Bright letterhead. There was no forgery about it. John J. Clingman himself had written and signed it. Dave Bright bore the shock well.

"So," he muttered, "You're Jack's only boy. I guess I don't quite remember you, buddy. It's been at least ten years since I saw you. And I guess you don't remember me, either; eh?"

"Ain't sure it makes any difference," the newcomer said, smartly.

He fished a cigarette from his pocket and lighted it, inhaling smoke again and again, rapidly, like the true cigarette fiend he was. Bright watched him with queer feelings in his breast, then spread out the letter and read every word of the message—

"Dead Old Dave:

"This will introduce my son, Foster. He's not a good boy, Dave, I'm sorry to say, and it's mostly my fault. As you know, his mother died at his birth, and I couldn't bear to even see him for a long time after that. My sister in Knoxville has been keeping him from me, but he became so wild that she couldn't handle him, so for his own sake she sent him back."

"But what was I to do with him, Dave? I couldn't chide him to save my life. It breaks me up all over again when I even look at him. I want you to keep him up there for the summer, and make a good boy of him if you can. Use your own method. If you have to put the screws on—but I can't bear to think of it, Dave. You will have to depend upon your own good judgment."

"Sincerely, 'CLINGMAN.'"

Bright folded the letter and placed it on his desk. He looked through an open window, looked back to the youthful newcomer.

"Nan's boy," he whispered to himself. If Jack had but known, he never could have asked it. "Nan's boy."

Then, aloud: "Think you'll like it up here, buddy?"

"Buddy" flicked the ash from his cigarette in a deft and highly-practiced manner, took another draw and inhaled it deep.

"What is there up here for me?" he demanded. "Any huntin' or fishin', or anything like that? Any horses to ride, or anything?"

"Some fair huntin' below here," nodded Bright. "Squirrels, both grey and boomer. A few speckled trout in the river. And I've got a horse you can ride, though there's not many roads. But don't you think it would really be better fun, Foster, to learn to swing an axe and pull a gash-fiddle—a cross-cut saw, you know, son—up in the woods with the timberjacks? It'd put a muscle on you, all right. And we'd pay you well for your work, too. What do you think of it, Buddy?"

Dave Bright was philosopher enough to know that work will cure more kinds of evil than any other one thing in the world. "Buddy" flipped his cigarette stub through the doorway and went down into his pocket after another cigarette.

"Oh, I'll try anything once," he said in a worried fashion. "But if I don't like it, I sure won't work. Paste that in your hat, will you?"

"And I wouldn't smoke so much, son," Bright went on.

"You wouldn't?" sneered the boy.

mensely because his partner did. She married Clingman, and Bright took into his big heart a secret and kept it well. It was staggering. It was the first thing they had found in life that would not admit of partnership.

This was the cataclysm.

They prospered, and erected a great sawmill in Johnsboro. Clingman kept in town, and his partner took care of the woods end of the business. Years and years passed, and still the older member of the firm kept religiously to the woods end. Since Nan had become Mrs. Clingman, he had looked at no woman long. He was silent now, but never morose; you never would have guessed that he carried in his breast anything like a secret.



"He held me up and I shot him," Bright told his partner, in a hoarse voice.

And Dave Bright acquired in those vast solitudes the wisdom of a truly wise man.

Woods foreman, Rush Cavender, took the boy to the woods with him on the following morning, and the crew at once christened him the "Kid." For a wonder, the "Kid" appeared to be pleased with the nickname. But when Cavender went back to the camp that evening, he sought Bright in his office and closed the door carefully behind him. The high light of the Mad Kate's River logging operations looked around apprehensively. When Rush closed doors behind him carefully, there was something wrong.

"Dave," the foreman began, half humorously and half in resentment, "for why did you wish the Kid off on us that a-way? What you got ag'in us? We been good workers, Dave, ain't we?"

"The 'Kid'—" mumbled Bright. "You say—"

"Natchelly we called him that," broke in Rush Cavender. "It was the natchel name fo' him. Dave, he's plum' rotten. Loafed all day, what time he wasn't into some devilment. When I'd give him orders, he'd tell me to go chase myself, and then he'd lay down on his back and stare big holes in the blue sky and smoke like a house afire. I yanked him to his feet once, and put him to work, and danged if he didn't cry. Then he hit a brand-new axe ag'in a rock and ruind it, fo' pure spite. And that ain't nigh all, Dave—"

"He carried a big pincher-bug on a piece o' bark, and slipped it down that fire-and-tow Ransy Thompson's neck, and it took three good men to keep Ransy offen him. He hid Bill Torrey's hat, and Bill is yit a-huntin' fo' that Stetson. He set Taylor Brummitt's coat afire."

He—well, Dave, all o' the rotten cussedness you can think of, the Kid he done it. The crew axed me, Dave, to come to you and ax you to put this here feather-legged Milk-Bottle Willie some'eres else ef you jest got to keep him. Mebbe you took him on wi' some good reason, but I'm danged ef I can see what it could ha' been!"

Bright was silent for two minutes. When he spoke, he asked:

"Did the Kid tell you who he was, Rush?"

"Nary bit."

Bright's eyes twinkled with a tiny ray of hope. "I'm glad he had that much pride in him. It's a good start. Rush, the Kid is Jack Clingman's boy. Jack sent him out here for the summer, thinkin' maybe we could straighten him out, and it's goin' to be a big, hard job. All right, I'll try to handle him in some other way, Rush."

Darkness had fallen thickly, supper was over at the camp's boarding-house, and Dave Bright still sat in his office. He had not lighted a lamp. One doesn't need light for the best thinking.

Then a slender figure stepped through the doorway, and the impatient voice of the Kid enquired:

"You in here, Bright?"

"Yes." Bright lighted the big oil lamp on his desk now. The Kid drew closer.

"Say, you're crazy in your head, ain't you?" he exploded. "Don't we ever get anything to eat out here but bacon and beans? If I stay here, you got to feed me; get that?"

Bright went slowly to his feet. He swallowed something.

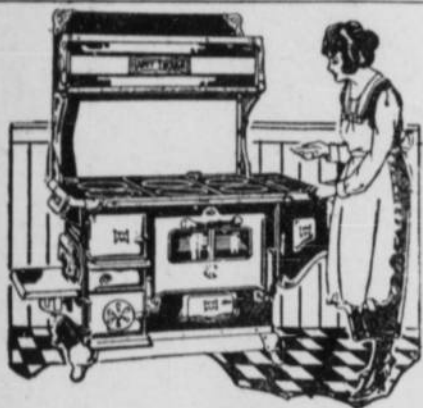
"Son," he said kindly, "you ain't been here but one day. As for bacon

Turn over to Page 46



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## The Village Smithy Vanishing

Once upon a time the blacksmith shop was one of the essentials of a western town. New townsite locations acquired blacksmith shops as soon as trains began to make regular stops. The blacksmith shop, along with the general store, made its appearance before the grain elevator, the boarding house or the railroad station.

But the real genuine village smith is getting to be a scarce article. His shop has been transformed into a "Garage and Blacksmith Shop," with the interest of the first named part of the business completely overshadowing the blacksmithing. It seems as though the jitneys must go whether the plows and binders go or not. It is a bit disconcerting to have the blacksmith-mechanic say, "I have to grind valves for Jones, adjust Brown's tappets, and put in a new rear end for Thompson, but I ought to be able to get to your work about the day after tomorrow."

If a farmer finds himself in a community where he is up against this sort of blacksmith service there are just two ways of meeting the situation that I know of. One is to take his farm machinery repairs to the shop in the season when the cars are mostly laid up. The alternative is to instal his own blacksmith shop. We put in a shop last year in which we did everything but shoe horses and weld big pieces. When it came threshing season this shop was a godsend.

Several neighbors used our forge for sharpening shares. In fact it was a community centre all summer. At least two of these neighbors will follow our example next year.—O. J. F.

# The Laborer and His Hire

By J. C. MARTIN

JOHN DOE and his two fellow hired men were enjoying their after-dinner smoke in the bunk-house. Suddenly a neighbor's man appeared in the doorway. "We just come over to get a pig," he announced, "and Dick sent me to get some of you fellows to help load it." Dick was Richard Roe, John's employer. The other two men rose and went out, but John stayed where he was. Reasoning to himself, he decided that three men were enough to load a pig, and, if not, Dick Roe and his neighbor could take a hand. So he smoked on blissfully in the mellow May noonday, until the diminishing fervor of the pig's protests and the departing rumble of a farm wagon assured him that his estimate of the necessary man-power had been correct.

Anyone who has engaged in a catch-as-catch-can wrestle with a robust and active hog can realize that the exercise is likely to put a strain on a sunny disposition, and that consequently Mr. Roe was not his usual placid self when he confronted Mr. Doe a few moments later. "You needn't bother hitching up this afternoon," he said with obvious restraint. "You're through."

John accepted his resignation resignedly. "All right," he said. "Gimme my money and I'll go."

"I'll pay you nothing," was the reply. "You have nothing coming."

Here was the foundation of a fine legal battle. It was now the middle of May, and in November of the preceding year Doe had agreed to work for Roe for 12 months from the following December 1 for three hundred and sixty-five dollars. Roe's solicitor was quick to point out that Doe could bring no action on the agreement by reason of an old statute called the Statute of Frauds, which requires that agreements which are not to be performed within a year shall be in writing signed by the party to be charged therewith. Not only that, it was a contract to work for a specified period for a lump sum payable at the end of the time, in other words, an entire contract.

### The Court's View

John, however, brought his action. To Roe's plea that he had summarily dismissed Doe for a justifiable cause, that is to say, for disobedience, the latter answered that he had not disobeyed any order which his employer had addressed to him—he had merely ignored a request for men to load a pig, believing, rightly, as it turned out, that there were enough men present to put the animal into the wagon without his help. To Roe's plea that Doe was not entitled to any of his wages until all had been earned, and that in the absence of signed writing Doe could not sue on the agreement anyway, the hired man replied, "I was perfectly willing to complete my contract, but, for no good reason, you fired me and put it out of my power to do so. Still you accepted about seven months of my work and I am entitled to be paid on the basis of quantum meruit, which are two good old Latin words meaning 'How much was it worth?'"

Two courts, on trial and on appeal, held that Doe was right. And one may infer that John was able at once to get employment as good as that which he had left, for otherwise he would probably have claimed, and recovered, damages for wrongful dismissal. On the other hand, it is a queer but reasonable quirk of the law that, had any real reason existed, Roe could have justified his summary dismissal of the laborer, even though he did not learn of that reason until afterwards. Broadly speaking—for the Masters' and Servants' Acts are to a great extent declaratory of the common law,

except where they deal with matters of procedure—the causes for summary dismissal are drunkenness, absence without permission, disobedience, and dissipating the employer's property or effects.

### No Pay for Deserters

The entire contract is one of the most fruitful sources of litigation between the farmer and his hired man. It appears, of course, in various forms, but its characteristic is that it postpones the payment of any wages until the laborer has worked out the full time agreed upon. If, in the example cited, Doe had left his employment without good cause he could not have collected any of his wages. And if payment be postponed until the hiring is completed, it does not affect the contract that the wages are computed at a monthly rate, nor that the hired man is at liberty to draw small sums for clothing, tobacco or other incidental expenses. Moreover, such a contract holds although the hiring, as is often the fact, is to terminate at

### Night Wind on the Prairie

Norman Campbell

Rude rings of stones and bleaching bones,  
Where a coyote moans, a thousand tones  
Dye the horizon after the day;  
The benchland sharply breaks away  
To slope sheer down to the bottomlands  
Where ancient creeks washed silt and sands.  
Across the yellowing prairie sod  
Hundreds of rutted paths are trod;  
And curious hollows now grass grown  
Bed the crocus the winds have sown.

When the moon has dropped athwart the hill,  
And even the eerie winds are still;  
Shadows creep over the coulee's rim  
And slip from the hills remote and dim.  
Along those paths a shadowy herd  
Bellows and thunders, and horses spurred  
Leap by the side of a raging bull,  
Spirits in tune with the reins' harsh pull.  
The circles of stones are magic rings  
Where a teeped town in a moment springs,  
And camp-fires blaze and pots are slung  
Close where the bleeding carcass is flung.  
The young squaw's laugh and the guttural  
grunt,  
The snarling of dogs for bones of the hunt;  
The thud of hoofs, and the bellowing roar—  
These wild sounds and a thousand more  
Are those I know the night-wind makes,  
Ere over the hill the silver breaks.

"freeze-up," for freeze-up is a contingency which is sure to happen, even if it is movable and uncertain in point of time.

If the hiring be periodic, as by the month or week, the laborer has a right of action for his wages at the end of each period. He is entitled to notice of dismissal or to wages in lieu of notice if the employer wishes to dispense with his services. Similarly, he must give notice if he intends to leave, if, for instance, the lure of three or four dollars per day in the harvest field should prove too strong for him. If he leaves in the middle of a period he cannot collect wages for the broken time, but he is, nevertheless, entitled to be paid his wages for the periods already completed.

Not long ago an Englishman in Australia engaged, through one of the colonizing agencies, to work for a western farmer. His passage, paid in advance by the farmer, cost one hundred and twenty-eight dollars, and the agreement was that he should work for 16 dollars a month until his passage money was repaid at eight dollars a month. He had not been in Canada long before he discovered that 16 dollars a month was far from the going

wage. The knowledge rankled until one night he saddled one of the farmer's horses, cut the telephone wires and set out for the United States. Arrived at the border, he dismounted, wrote his master's name and address on the saddle and turned the horse loose.

He himself proceeded on foot, only to be picked up by the American immigration authorities and deported back into Canada, where the police awaited him with a warrant for his arrest on a charge of theft. He was convicted and released on suspended sentence, one of the conditions of which was that he should go back and work out his contract as originally arranged. Because he had left without notice and without permission, the farmer might justifiably have refused to take him back, or might even have prosecuted him under the Masters' and Servants' Act.

### The Day Laborer

The day laborers who appear in such numbers at harvest time bring their own problems. Many of them do nothing but follow the harvest northward, but manage by this course to get work for a large part of the year. When they work they have a day's wages due every night, so that they are a care-free crowd moving about at their own sweet will.

One such, coming into the toils of the law, told the judge that he had come to the prairie from one of the Eastern states. He had made his way partly on foot, but mostly by getting lifts from good-natured motorists. "I like the Marmons an' the Hudsons an' the Lincolns best," he confided to the court, and added airily, "I don't never flag no Fords." This is not an advertisement. The laborer of this class is quite as likely to be travelling in a time-worn flivver chalked over with such legends as "Don't laugh, you'll be old some day yourself," or "If you can read this you're too close."

It sometimes happens that he will stay with a farmer during a spell of wet weather, getting his board, but of course no wages. It may be remarked in passing that it is at such a time that the farmer's wife learns the real meaning of the expression "the great open spaces," for upon her devolves the well-nigh hopeless task of trying to fill them. However, when the first fine day comes the laborer moves on. The farmer may fume as he likes, but he is helpless unless the laborer has agreed to work a specified time. In that event the latter is liable to prosecution, otherwise he is within his legal rights, however much his conduct may brand him as an ingrate.

It is not always the farmer who gets the worst of a dispute. Cases have been known where a farmer has appealed an order for the payment of wages made against him under the Masters' and Servants' Act, well knowing that the laborer neither can nor will afford to wait in the locality until the appeal can be heard. But generally it is the farmer who stands to lose through a dispute, because the hired man has not much to lose. Farmers should protect themselves far oftener than they do by putting their agreements in writing. However simple the memorandum may be, it will avoid the conflicting constructions to which an equally simple conversation becomes susceptible two or three months after the event.

Still, farmers and hired men get along together surprisingly well. In most instances they seem, unconsciously, to make a guiding principle of the words of the wise judge who said, "Men are human and when they get into relations which exist between master and servant they must bear with each other's humanities, unless they become unbearable or unreasonable."





# They Joined Forces and Got Results



The Boys' and Girls' Dairy Calf Class at the Brandon Summer Fair was one of the chief attractions.

THE importance of dairying in Manitoba is not generally recognized. In 1925 the provincial department valued the dairy products of the province at \$13,629,796.93 for the finished product. Of this probably well on to \$10,000,000 got back to the farmers.

The fundamental basis of the dairying industry is the dairy cow, yet until recently there was no concerted effort in the province to boost her. Banks, loan companies, the federal and provincial governments and boards of trade interested themselves in general agricultural development, but their assistance to dairying was necessarily only a part of their general program. The dairy cattle breeders have their clubs or associations but they have not been aggressively active in promoting the dairy cow. The dairy associations were doing something but these scattered efforts were not getting anybody very far and it became apparent that the same energy concentrated into a concerted effort would yield far better results.

## All on the same Bandwagon

The matter was taken up at the Manitoba Dairy Convention last winter. Invitations were sent to dairy cattle breeders to attend and a period on the program was set aside for discussing the possibilities of making a united effort to improve the dairy stock of the province, and encourage better methods of feeding and caring for it. As a result of the meeting and discussion the Manitoba Dairy Cattle Breeders' Association was formed. It was the purpose of this organization to link up all who were interested in dairy cattle improvement in the province. Consequently, when it came to forming a board of directors, various bodies, as well as the breeders' associations, were given representation on it. The board, as now constituted, consists of the following representatives of various organizations: Holstein breeders, S. Sims, Stonewall; Ayrshires, Wm. Brown, Deloraine; Jerseys, J. J. Ens, Winkler; Guernseys, Mr. McCormack, Dauphin; Manitoba Dairy Association, J. R. Nesbitt, Shoal Lake; Manitoba Milk Producers' Association, G. W. Tovell; Agricultural College, Prof. J. M. Brown; Department of Agriculture, J. R. Reid, livestock commissioner; L. A. Gibson, dairy commissioner, and A. C. McKay, director of extension. Provision was made for including representatives of the milk and cream shippers. The officers of the association are G. W. Tovell, president; J. R. Nesbitt, vice-president, and J. R. Bell, secretary.

The membership of the organization is open to any one interested in the improvement of the dairy industry, and the membership fee is a dollar bill.

The efforts of the organization during the first year of its activity have been directed largely to interesting the young people in the improvement of dairy stock. It was recognized that in the province, which has been largely interested in beef cattle for so many years, a correct idea of true dairy type in dairy cattle was not prevalent. The organization started out with a program of education in dairy type. This was felt to be necessary because when a man becomes interested

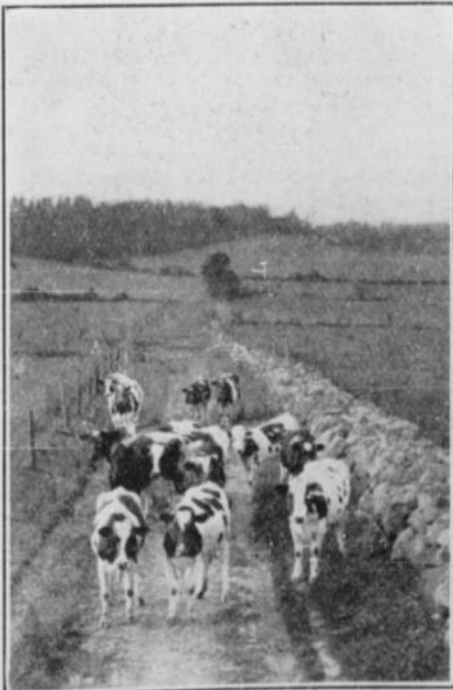
*In Manitoba all the dairy interests are concentrating their educational efforts through one organization*

By R. D. COLQUETTE

in dairying and goes out to buy dairy cattle he still has the beef type of cow in mind. Education in dairy type was, therefore, looked upon as a good place to start by the organization. In order to carry on such a program finances were necessary. It was put up to the creameries that they would be among the first to benefit by any improvement in dairy stock and feeding methods. They came across handsomely and contributed \$500 through the Manitoba Dairy Association.

## Starting With The Young People

The work for this year consisted of field days for the boys and girls, and in some cases for grown-ups. Each field day program consisted of demonstrations in judging and feeding, and included a dairy cattle judging competition for the boys and girls. Field days were held at Morden, Neepawa, Ericksdale and the Agricultural College, and the organization took part in the field day at Birtle and at Carman. When judging, the boys and girls had to place their animals and give their reasons. The two obtaining the highest marks in judging at each field day contested in turn for the sweep stakes of the province. The sweep stakes contest took place at the Agricultural College. At all the contests prizes were offered for those making the highest scores. They were usually put up by the creameries in the district, assisted in some cases by the business men of the town.



As milking time draws near.

One of the most successful events of this kind was held at Ericksdale. Between 300 and 400 were present at this field day and a girl succeeded in securing a place on the winning team. A competition for adults in judging dairy cattle was also held, the prize being a young bacon-type sow. Nine or ten competitors entered and a man and woman tied for first place. Premier Bracken, who was present, solved the difficulty of the division of the prize by personally contributing another young sow.

## The Big Event at Brandon Fair

The most interesting event of the year's work with boys and girls was at the Brandon Fair. A competition was arranged in which a boy or girl, in order to enter, had to take charge of the calf for five weeks previous to the time of exhibition and handle and exhibit the calf at the fair with no assistance. Thirty-one entries were made and 29 competitors showed up. The association paid the expenses of the young exhibitors for a week at the fair. Among the contestants were four girls who were lodged at the Y.W.C.A., and provided by the organization with a chaperon.

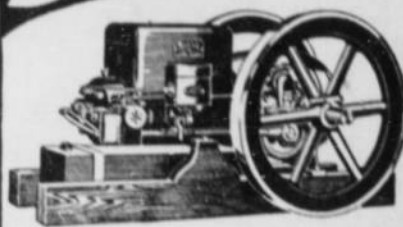
A fine feature of the exhibit was that while the first prize went to a pure-bred, the second prize was won by a grade calf. In the four top awards three dairy breeds were represented, namely, Holstein, Jersey and Ayrshire, with a Guernsey coming eighth in the prize money. One of the girls secured second place in the competition with her calf. The exhibit was one of the leading attractions of the fair and created tremendous interest. The man who made the Brandon event possible was E. Fotheringham, of the Brandon Creameries, who put up \$300 in prize money. The Holstein Breeders' Association contributed \$50, the Dairy Cattle Breeders put up \$25 and carried the expenses, while \$45 was provided by the provincial government. Fifteen prizes were given and it was also arranged that the rest of the young contestants got \$5.00 each. It is the intention to carry on this interesting feature at the Brandon fair next year.

One result of the year's program has been that a local dairy calf club has been established at Ericksdale. Good calves, mostly heifers of good dairy type, have been selected for the members of the calf club by the Association.

In connection with the Manitoba Dairy Cattle Breeders' Association the office of J. R. Bell, provincial livestock commissioner, is the clearing house, and anyone wanting to buy or sell dairy cattle can send in their names and get on the list which is sent all over the province by the department.

"I have never seen any movement that has created interest in dairy cattle like the work of the boys and girls this year," said Mr. G. W. Tovell, president of the organization. "We found that by getting the boys and girls interested we got the parents interested as well. There is no question but that in concentrating attention on the dairy industry the work of the organization this year marks a new step in advance. When our efforts were scattered they were, to a regrettable extent, wasted. Now that we have them concentrated we are getting results."

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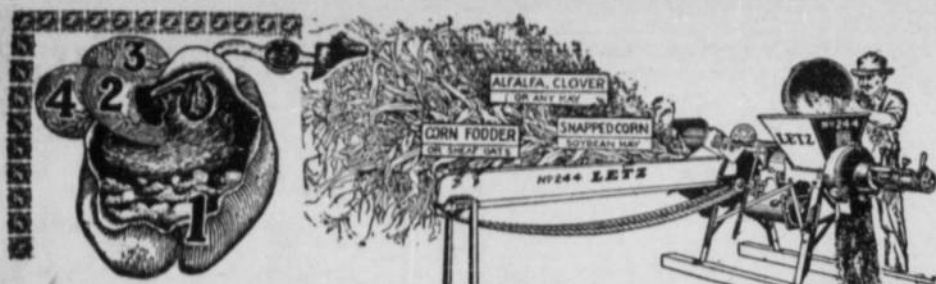
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## Stumbling Blocks for the Corn Grower And How They May Be Overcome

A Manitoba farmer speaks right out in meeting about the necessity for something better than one-crop farming

IT is not my purpose to deliver a philippic against wheat growing or to advise every Guide reader to stock up and have his wife and daughters milk from 10 to 20 cows. But I am prompted to say that nearly every farmer in Manitoba today needs an additional net revenue of \$1,000 to pay overdue mortgages, land payments and machine debts. We need this additional revenue further to meet the high standard of living society sets for us. Farm folks must maintain a standard of living reasonably close to that enjoyed by city people or else the only people left on the farms will be those who cannot get away.

We all agree that we must change our system of farming to escape disaster; there is no hope for the one-crop farmer or the one-crop community. In diversified farming alone lies our only hope of a permanent prosperous agriculture on these plains. No system of co-operative marketing of farm products however perfect, no scheme of cheap government credit for farmers can overcome the handicaps of weeds and worn out soil which a generation of continuous grain growing has brought to Manitoba.

### The Handwriting on the Wall

I come from a section of the province that has come through adversity to the doorway of a new prosperity, and the corner stone on which that prosperity is being built is diversified farming. It is true our abandoned farms are re-occupied, but every one of those farms represented a tragedy for the family that abandoned it, something that in every case could have been avoided had diversification been adopted 10 years earlier.

We, the advocates of diversified farming, say this: wheat will always be the main cash crop in Manitoba, but we advocate devoting the million and a half acres now used for bare summer-fallow, 50 per cent. to grasses and sweet clover and 50 per cent. to corn. This idle acreage will then become the sinews of a great livestock industry. Eventually we will grow more wheat on fewer acres.

My purpose is to tell of a few of the difficulties of corn growing, and how to overcome them, but first let me give you the reasons for growing corn.

1. Corn is the best summerfallow substitute we have in the southern portions of the prairie provinces.

2. Growing corn will help overcome our labor difficulties; the planting, cultivating and harvesting can be arranged in such a way that the work does not interfere with handling the ordinary small grain crops.

3. Corn gives us an additional crop as an insurance against rust.

4. Corn can be produced at a lower cost per bushel than any crop we can grow.

5. A 40-acre field of corn yielding 30 bushels per acre is worth \$1,000 in cash to the man who grows it.

The first difficulty in corn growing is to finance the undertaking. Work into it gradually, let the profits take care of the costs of machinery, etc. We must learn to help ourselves; never go into debt to get out of debt.

### The Seed Problem

The second difficulty we encounter is curing seed corn. The most important factor in corn growing is kiln dried seed; it is absolutely essential in an ordinary Manitoba season to dry seed corn by artificial heat. By employing this method we can have our own home-grown acclimatized seed. There is a crying need in the West for commercial seed drying plants, where corn can be cured in thousand-bushel lots. In saving seed we place 90 per cent. of the work on curing the seed and 10 per cent. in testing. Pick your seed corn before the first killing frost, dry it by any method that gives protection from dampness and a good circulation of air. Then, about November, first put the

ears in small crates and dry them by artificial heat for six weeks, you will then have reduced the moisture content so low that frost will not damage the seed.

We use crates six feet by two feet by one foot. Such a crate will hold four bushels of ear corn and one bushel will plant six to eight acres. We place one or two of these crates behind the kitchen range. It is possible for any farmer to save his seed. Once seed corn is dried it can be kept for several years on the ear without losing its germinating qualities.

The third difficulty in corn growing is cultivation. I recommend planting corn in check rows, particularly if you use it as a summerfallow substitute. When buying corn machinery let your first purchase be a corn planter, it will pay for itself planting 20 acres. One man with a four-horse, two-row cultivator can cultivate as big a corn field as a summerfallow. If you cultivate your field four times, one man can tend 80 acres of corn. If you buy a corn cultivator buy a two-row, four-horse machine.

### Weeds on the Corn Crop

In some sections it is difficult to keep Russian thistle in check in your corn field during harvest time. To meet that difficulty we offer the following plan of cultivation (it is not original, but we have tested it in a limited way): Plant in check rows wide enough apart so you can drive your cultivator between the rows. In harvest time put your horses, tandem, on the cultivator and work between the rows. Your corn rows would be from six to nine feet apart depending on the width of your cultivator. The early cultivations can be done by an ordinary field cultivator, straddling the row and removing two of the centre teeth. The last cross cultivation would have to be done with the potato scuffer. This method will help out the man who does not want to buy a corn cultivator.

To overcome the labor problem in corn cultivation you must plan to cultivate 10 to 15 acres per day. In using a corn planter to plant a field by the above method, you can space the rows to suit your cultivator by planting every second or third row. Do not drill corn and expect to keep it clean if you have wild oats, thistles, millet or Russian thistle.

Harvesting corn is the third difficulty that has caused hundreds of Manitoba farmers to quit growing it. If we could always ripen Northwestern Dent or Minnesota No. 13, which are easily cut with the ordinary corn binder, our problem would be simple. I give you this welcome news: The International Harvester Company are perfecting a corn binder which, it is claimed, will cut the short varieties like Gehu.

### Corn as Winter Horse Feed

Every Manitoba farmer will find it profitable to grow a few acres of corn for winter pasture for his horses.

Let me also advocate a new method of finishing cattle for the British market. Take a bunch of young cattle off the grass about September 1; turn them into a field of standing corn; leave them there until November 1 or until the snow falls, and you will have prime cattle for the export trade. Our experience is rather limited, but we found cattle would gain two pounds per day running in standing corn.

An instance is on record in Montana, in 1924, where 130 head of cattle in 49 days, in a 75-acre corn field, made a gain of \$3,000 in value. There is no waste in pasturing corn. An acre of standing corn will feed cattle as long in the field as in the feed lot. If you know how many bushels of corn and how many pounds of fodder your corn yields per acre you can readily estimate how many head of cattle your field will fatten.

I strongly recommend this method of harvesting corn for two reasons. Im-



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mature corn or corn that is slightly frosted, that is, corn too soft to husk, will fatten cattle. You need ripe corn to fatten hogs. We have varieties of corn that will ripen in any part of Manitoba, so this plan can be followed anywhere. Our experience is that if the snow gets too deep before the cattle finish the field, they will complete the job in the spring. We recommend the early Flint varieties of corn for pasturing.

Sheepmen should investigate this plan. One Montana rancher made

\$2,000 worth of mutton from a 45-acre field of standing corn.

At the conclusion of the 1926 U.F.M. convention Wm. Jones of Tilston gave me information which will be of interest. In Western Dakota it is common practice to turn sheep into standing corn during harvest time to keep wild oats and Russian thistles in check. As long as there are green weeds the sheep do not bother the corn. Mr. Jones obtained this information during an extended trip through Western Dakota in 1924.—Gordon McLaren.

## The Story of Arctic

*The fruit of Dr. Hansen's explorations and Premier Bracken's experimentation is putting sweet clover on a firm foundation as a forage crop in Canada*

By PROF. MANLEY CHAMPLIN



Arctic sweet clover in stook awaiting the thresher at Saskatchewan University Farm

A NUMBER of years ago Dr. N. E. Hansen, vice-director of the South Dakota Agricultural College Experiment Station, conceived the idea that he would like to completely circumnavigate the North Pole, with the object of finding hardy plants, that would be of value to the practical farmers of the north-western prairies and also to the scientists who are in need of hardy stocks for plant-breeding purposes.

As a result of this ambition Professor Hansen has made several trips to Europe and Asia, and also to Canada, several times under the auspices of the United States Department of Agriculture, and once for the state of South Dakota. On these trips he has found a number of hardy species of plants and has brought them back to the United States, where they have been tested and introduced into agricultural practice, if found desirable.

In doing this work, he has been primarily concerned about finding things of value to Dakota, but he is shrewd enough to know that Western Canada is the best testing ground for hardiness on the continent. If he can discover plant races which meet Canadian requirements their performance in South Dakota is guaranteed.

### Original Seed From Siberia

One of the lots of seed which he brought back with him from his last trip to Asia, before the war, was a small amount of *Melilotus alba* or white blossomed sweet clover seed, which he had secured in central Siberia with the aid of natives, who assisted him in picking the seeds. He had this seed divided up into small envelope packets and sent out to a number of places for trial.

One of these lots was sent to the University of Saskatchewan Field Husbandry Department. Under the stress of war conditions and shortage of trained help, this seed was not planted the first year, but was saved and sown later along with several other varieties in nursery rows. As it happened, a very severe winter followed, which practically destroyed all of the other varieties of sweet clover, leaving this one row standing. It is not recorded whether Professor Bracken and Professor Kirk made use of the expression "Eureka," which, being interpreted, is said to mean, "I have found it." But whether they did or not, there is no doubt that they were greatly elated. For here, at last, was the long-sought-after hardy

variety of clover that would survive where others failed.

As would be expected the opportunity was grasped, the seed was carefully selected and propagated year after year until the fall of 1920, when the writer arrived on the scene, there were then about 600 pounds available for the farmers of the prairie provinces. This was distributed that winter to several scores of farmers. The following year nearly a ton was produced on the University Seed Farm, and was distributed again to a large number of farmers.

A bulletin was prepared by Professor Kirk and myself, which pointed out the value of this new variety, and made use of the name Arctic, Sask. 439. The name Arctic was suggested by Professor Bracken as being very appropriate, giving some notion of its winter resistance and also of its origin near the Arctic Circle. The number is used in connection with the name with all of our selections as a key to its location on our record books. In this case the number, Sask. 439, indicates that the seed traces directly to the original row, above mentioned.

### Were Alone in Detecting Value

It is interesting to note here that the University of Saskatchewan, at Saskatoon, was the only place to which Professor Hansen sent his original seed, that discovered its great value and propagated it for general usefulness.

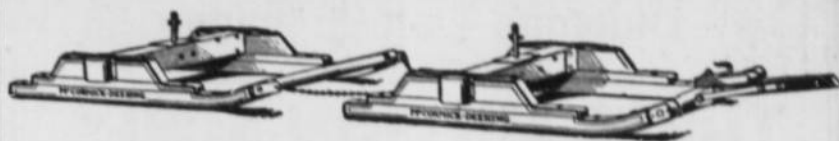
This was probably due to the fact that other places to which the seed was sent had not experienced the ideal conditions for a hardiness test that were experienced at Saskatoon.

In the writer's own experience with this crop, since 1920, a period of six years, there have been two winters that have killed out varieties, other than Arctic, very badly, and each winter has shown some damage to the less hardy kinds.

The evidence is now quite conclusive that Arctic is the only variety of sweet clover, yet found, which is hardy enough for conditions prevailing in a good many parts of the Canadian west.

### Now Registered

The Canadian Seed Growers' Association has admitted this variety to registration, but progress towards increasing the supply of registered seed has been disappointingly slow. There may be a number of reasons for this but probably the chiefest among these reasons is the fact that the Arctic



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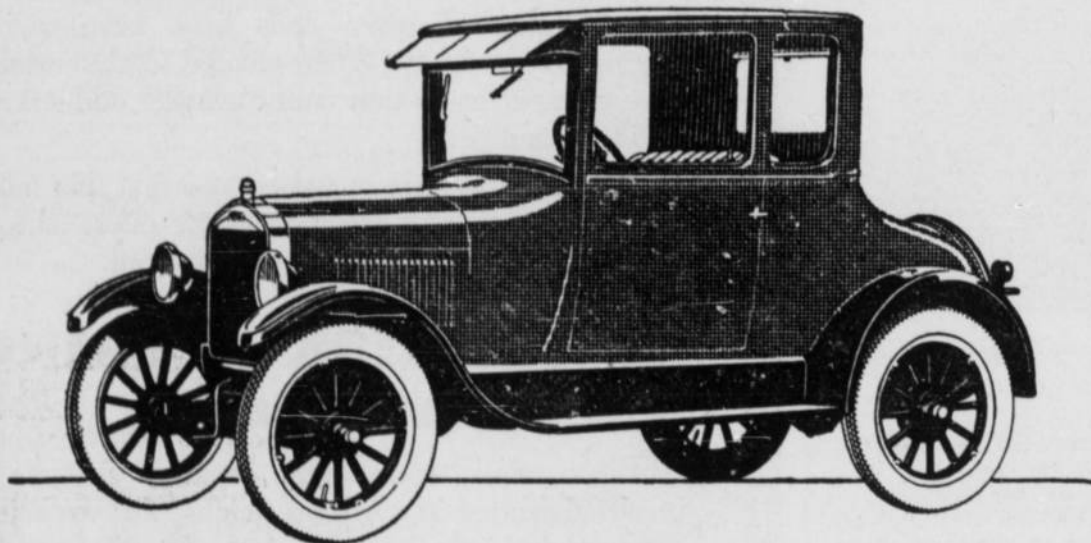
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sweet clover resembles common sweet clover in appearance. It is unfortunate that it is not definitely ear-marked in some way, so that it could be easily distinguished. We are endeavoring to make it distinctive by means of breeding for a high degree of uniformity. This, however, is very difficult and will take time. In the meanwhile, the thing to do is to make as sure as possible that the seed purchased is Arctic by purchasing from firms or co-operatives that have reputations for reliability to maintain. Dealers can protect themselves by taking affidavits from the growers that the seed they are buying is genuine Arctic, Sask. 439, together with sufficient history to prove their statements.

The University Field Husbandry Department has a record of all seed sold since 1920, and has furnished a copy of all these records to the Canadian Seed Growers' Association secretary, at 114 Vittoria Street, Ottawa, so that it is fairly easy to trace the Arctic seed back to its source, in cases where it is not more than one transfer removed from the university.

The Grain Growers' Guide made a distribution of Arctic seed to a number of its subscribers a few years ago. There is doubtless considerable Arctic seed grown now which cannot be authenticated, because it has changed hands so much since 1921, but it is to be hoped that everyone will realize the vital need to sow the hardiest seed obtainable, and thus avoid danger of disappointment such as came to many growers last year who sowed common sweet clover seed in 1925 and lost their crop due to winter killing.

#### A Mistaken Notion

Some seedsmen and growers have said that Arctic is the same as Common, because it looks about the same. This statement shows a disregard for the important fact that hardness is an inherent quality that cannot be seen, but as electricity, which cannot itself be seen, manifests itself in light and heat and in many other ways under certain conditions, so hardness in plants manifests itself after a hard winter. One might as well say that all chunky men with round faces are about the same as Babe Ruth as to say that Arctic sweet clover is the same as Common because it looks about the same.

The reputation which Arctic has earned for itself on the Canadian prairies suggests that it might serve a very useful purpose in parts of Ontario and the northern tier of States west of the lakes, as in these areas losses due to the winter killing of common sweet clover are frequent. Should this market be developed it would provide another profitable outlet for western grown products.

The discovery, introduction, selection and propagation of Arctic sweet clover is one of the best illustrations of international co-operation or brotherhood if you will, that has come to our ken in recent years. Found growing wild in central Siberia by Dr. Hansen, a citizen of the United States, born in Denmark, garnered for him by the Siberians, brought by him to the United States and sent to a number of places for trial both in Canada and the United States, and finally tested, selected, increased and distributed to the farmers of the prairies by a Canadian institution, the University of Saskatchewan, it is a story of goodwill and mutual helpfulness that forms a fitting contrast to some of the unfortunate political history of the last decade.



Colony houses on the poultry farm at Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.





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Artificial digestents are not needed in such cases and may do real harm. Try laying aside all digestive aids and instead get from any druggist a few ounces of Bisurated Magnesia and take a teaspoonful in a quarter glass of water right after eating. This sweetens the stomach, prevents the formation of excess acid and there is no sourness, gas or pain. Bisurated Magnesia (in powder or tablet form—never liquid or milk) is harmless to the stomach, inexpensive to take and is the most efficient form of magnesia for stomach purposes. It is used by thousands of people who enjoy their meals with no more fear of indigestion.

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# The Results of the U.S. Elections

An analysis of the situation by a Canadian journalist now residing in Washington

By TOM KING

**W**HAT is the real meaning, the underlying significance, the probable result of the recent elections in the United States? During the campaign it was frequently said that no nation-wide issue was being presented to the electorate, that neither political party was taking any definite stand upon any public question, and that the senatorial and congressional contests were revolving about personalities and local issues. That was true enough, and it has been true of a good many other elections. The party politician regards a live issue as he would a live wire and gives it a wide berth. He prefers old slogans and glittering generalities. As a rule, it is the people and not the politicians who decide what is really the issue in every election. Moreover, it must be remembered that during the last campaign the attention of the press, and, therefore, of the general public was rivetted upon spectacular struggles that happened to be going on in half-a-dozen states. One read a great deal about the Ku Klux Klan in Indiana, the "wet" and "dry" issue in Ohio, the popularity of Governor Al Smith in New York, the charges of corruption against senatorial candidates in Pennsylvania and Illinois, the solicitude of President Coolidge for the return to the Senate of his personal friend and political advisor, Senator Butler, of Massachusetts. Little or no attention was paid to what might be going on in the vast territory south of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers, or in the far-flung empire of sovereign states west of the Mississippi.

### Not Significant as Trial of Strength

Viewed as a mere trial of strength between the two political parties, the election has no great significance. The Republican majority in the House was reduced. In 1924, as in 1920, there was a tidal wave which brought to Washington Republican congressmen from districts, in normal times, Democratic. Some of these went out with the tide in the recession of political interest which often occurs in a general election when the Presidency is not at stake. The Democrats also gained seven seats in the senate for a somewhat similar reason. In 1920 all the northern states and all border states, including Oklahoma, went Republican. The senators then elected were up for re-election in 1926. Some of them had been returned from states usually Democratic, and it was apparent from the start that the Democrats had a fair chance to defeat at least seven out of the 27 Republican senators running for re-election. They failed in some states where they seemed likely enough to win, but these losses were overcome by unexpected victories in New York and Massachusetts.

### The Mix-Up in New York

In New York, Governor Al Smith was re-elected by a huge majority and carried to success the entire Democratic state ticket. This included the Democratic candidate for the Senate. But there is little to indicate that the state of New York is dissatisfied with the Coolidge administration. All the Republican up-state Congressmen were re-elected. It must also be remembered that Governor Smith carried New York by even a larger majority in 1924, although President Coolidge at the same election carried the state by a million majority. In Massachusetts, the Democrats this year, elected a senator but did not gain a single congressman. The congressional delegation includes 13 Republican and three Democrats. In a word, New York, New England, New Jersey and the states bordering upon the Great Lakes east of the Mississippi River are evidently satisfied with the fiscal and economic policies of the Republican party. There is no reason why they should not be. They are manufacturing and industrial states passing through a spectacular period of high-gear prosperity. Wages are liberal and employment universal. The greater part of their population is hived in huge industrial centres and a high tariff gives their manufactured products a monopoly in the domestic market. Dairymen and truck farmers find in these neighboring cities an eager demand for everything they have to sell.

A group of these industrial states, viz.: Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, contain a population of at least 45 million people, or considerably more than one-third of the entire population of the United States. They are increasing every day in wealth, power and population, in striking contrast to the impoverished South and the thinly-settled western states. From these fat states and a few of their smaller but well-fed brethren, we should not expect a note or vote of protest. We should, however, expect to find dissatisfaction with present economic conditions registered in the election returns from leaner states in the agricultural south and west. But here we stumble upon the stumbling block which causes every European to throw up his hands in despair when he tries to study American politics.

### National Parties and Local Issues

There are two and only two political parties in the United States. One is called Republican, the other Democratic. They alternate in managing the affairs of the country. Yet in the majority of southern states the Republican party does not even exist, and in many of the western states the Democratic party is virtually non-existent. A man desiring to enter public life in the south must secure a Democratic nomination. Hence there is no significance in the fact that the south has gone Democratic. It is to be noted, however, that the southern states this year are more "solid" than usual, and the Democrats have been victorious in the near-south or border states of Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and Oklahoma. In the west there is a different situation. The Democratic party has largely disappeared in that part of the country, because the Republican party is so many-sided that there is no reason why a western Democrat cannot belong to it. There the fight over candidates and principles alike takes place in the Republican primaries rather than in the elections. Broadly speaking, the so-called "Republican" senators and members from many western states are really Progressives. They and their followers have not complied with the legal formalities necessary to form a third political party. Instead they have taken possession of the Republican organization.

### Breakdown of Party Lines

The result of the elections cannot, therefore, be gauged by merely counting the Republicans and Democrats returned to the Senate and House of Representatives. Southern Democrats and western Republicans will undoubtedly combine to pass some measures of farm relief legislation. They will combine for this purpose against the stand-pat eastern Republicans, of whom Mr. Coolidge is typical. They may be curbed in their efforts by the President's power of veto over all congressional legislation, but they will create a situation that will prevent the President being re-nominated, or if re-nominated, elected.

Both the "wets" and the "drys" are encouraged by the results of the election. The former demonstrated by referendum that the people in several great states like New York and Illinois desire a modification of the Volstead Act, and something like state sovereignty over the liquor question. Their desires, however, are futile unless they can be implemented in the first instance by congressional legislation. The states are powerless to override the federal law, and the drys have a tremendous majority in both houses of the new Congress. Whether it be right or wrong, wise or foolish, national prohibition has apparently come to stay.

On the prohibition aspects of the election it may be said that the drys won the seats in Congress and the wets won the referendum. Of the eight states where a plebiscite was held the drys only carried one. But out of 435 seats in the house the drys hold more than 300, and of the 35 senators elected 26 are dry. The defeat of Senator Jas. W. Wadsworth in New York, leader of the wet forces in the Senate, is hailed by the drys as a great victory. In Massachusetts, Governor Gaston, who said that rum was the only issue, was defeated by 200,000.

## Expert Opinion



SAMUEL LARCOMBE, Birtle, Man.  
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## Possibilities in the Pea Crop

By a Saskatchewan farmer who has done some crossing to produce a type of pea suitable to local conditions

**H**AVING grown peas in Western Saskatchewan for a number of years, and also having observed their growth on experimental plots during that time, I am in a position to tell what I know of the crop and of its possibilities in our province.

To begin with, the pea crop has three enemies. They are lamb's quarters, wild buckwheat and drought. Unless some way is found to solve the problem that arises in connection with each of these, there is no place for peas amongst our crops.

Plots that are fairly free from the above-named weeds seem to occur on the experimental farms, but on ordinary land, under ordinary farm conditions, the pea field is practically sure to become a mass of weeds. Not only have all my own fields been seriously threatened by these weeds, but I believe every farmer who has sowed the crop has observed the same result.

Seeing that there was no use in going on in that manner, and that each crop only made the field the more foul with weed seeds, I tried to devise a method which would be at least some improvement over the ordinary.

First I tried the inter-cultivation idea which has been so successfully applied to row crops of cereals. I sowed them in three-row groups as is recommended for oats, but the result was disappointing. For two reasons that method fails to give satisfaction with peas. First, the pea plant does not seem to discover the vacant space between the rows, with extra moisture and plant food, until late in the season, with the result that maturity is delayed or does not occur at all. Second, that the weeds in the rows with the peas grow all the more vigorously after their mates in the inter-row spaces have been destroyed.

### Weeds a Big Factor

I saw at once that for weed control by cultivation, single rows would be necessary, and believing that if the rows were farther than 12 inches apart ripening would be too late, and the best use of the land would not be made early in the season, I decided that the single rows must not be farther apart than 12 inches.

Could a method for the cultivation of rows so close together as this be devised? I thought it could.

Therefore I made myself a special cultivator, one which is the acme of simplicity. It is merely a two-by-four, to which a pair of shafts is fastened in front, a handle behind, and duck-foot teeth (two inches wide) below.

The space where the horse is to travel is only 18 inches wide, but I find this to be nearly sufficient if the horse is lead and the cultivation is done when the plants are not too tall and sprawling. The spaces on each side of this central space are 12 inches wide, two teeth side by side stir the soil in this centre space, and one tooth stirs the soil in each lateral space. The cultivator has six teeth, from which it will be seen that no less than five rows are cultivated at one time. The width of the cultivator is such that the ground sown by one passage of the seed drill can be covered with two passages of the cultivator. The same contrivance is also very useful in the garden.

### Spacing Seeder

The method is as follows: In a 22 drill seeder, block up runs No. 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 18, 20 and 21, and seed only through the remaining drills. Plant only on good fallow or garden ground. Harrow lightly about four days after seeding. If you see that the operation is not doing too much harm, harrow again when the plants are nicely up. These two harrowings will destroy all small weeds.

About two weeks later a new germination of weed seeds will have taken place. If the field is now stirred with the above-mentioned cultivator, it will

be fairly well cleaned. The cultivator teeth will uproot all the small weeds in the spaces, and will throw a slight amount of earth upon the rows themselves, which will not be sufficiently deep to hurt the taller peas but will smother out the tiny weed seedlings. The peas now grow so quickly that only one, or at the most two cultivations can be given. The cultivator tears up very few peas and stays in its place almost without attention.

### Choose a Profitable Crop

This method, I confess, is a fairly expensive one to apply, and the resultant crop costs too much to be fed to any farm livestock. There are two uses for the crop which will adequately pay the cost of production; they are—field peas for the seed trade, or garden peas.

Personally I prefer the latter or wrinkled peas, for they are worth so much more, either for seed or for green peas for boiling. Field peas are seldom worth over three cents per pound, but garden pea seed is worth 15 cents wholesale and 30 or more retailed.

There are many varieties of garden peas suited to this method. Stratagem is a heavy yielding pea, much in demand, and one of the best, but is so late that the crop will probably fail to ripen once every three or four years. Potlatch is an even heavier yielder, being longer and better-filled pods, but is equally late. American Wonder is the standard early sort, also much in demand, but being a quality pea, is light in yield and not particularly hardy. I find Homesteader a very good mid-season or general purpose pea.

### Study the Market

There may be even greater possibilities in the production of green peas for boiling, which, while they are worth considerably less per pound, are used the year around, and, therefore, have a demand which is less easily satisfied. Also, less care need be taken of them in the harvesting season, for if rain falls and their germination is impaired, it does not matter. If peas are grown for this purpose, there is little danger of the crop not coming to a sufficient stage of maturity. To preserve the green color which is the attractive point, the crop must be cut quite immature, in fact not many days after the peas are at their best, as summer peas out of the garden. I am not sure whether anything more is needed to produce green peas as are ordinarily sold. If so, more trouble might be made than an average farmer would think justifiable.

### Room for a New Variety

For this purpose a better variety than any we have at present is needed, one which will withstand field conditions better than the garden sorts. The latter will serve, but on account of the size of their seeds, which makes seedling expensive, are less apt to be profitable than a suitable, small seeded, hardy variety. I am at present working on several crosses in an endeavor to produce a new variety to fill this need. It should be a wrinkled pea if possible, blue in color, high yielding, early maturing and quick to boil up when cooked.

However, if the crop were to be used for canning, a round pea might be used to advantage, for the round peas have better germination. The fact that they were cooked before drying would make up for their excess of starch and deficiency of sugar.

All things considered, I think that at present the pea is a sadly neglected crop, but that its promise does not lie in the ordinary form of production, or as a forage crop for any kind of livestock, but, as explained above, to meet the various demands of the human consumer, who is willing to pay a price that makes worth while the trouble and labor which successful production of this crop necessitates.—P. H. W.



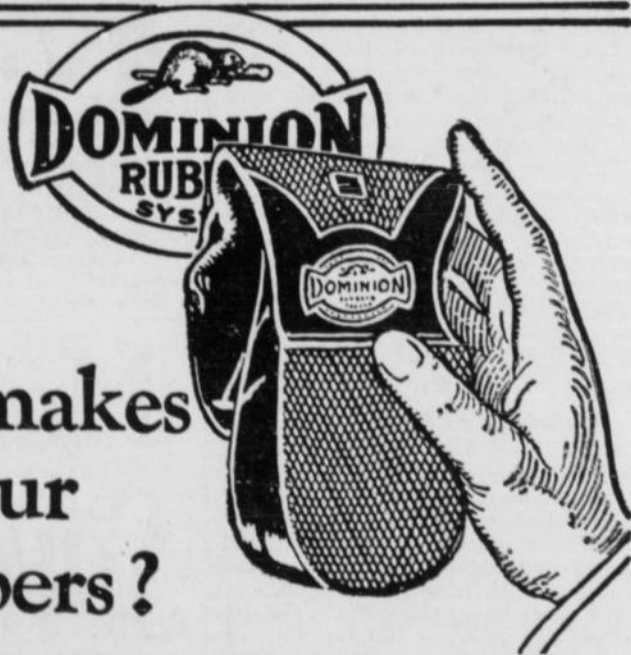
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# Afield with Guide Farmers

## Cutting Down the Dockage

**E**VER since the disc cleaner became the standard equipment in flour mills for removing oats from wheat, it has been a foregone conclusion that sooner or later it would be applied to threshing machines for use in districts where wild oats are troublesome. Three or four years ago a disc machine, designed primarily for flour mill use was mounted on a separator and demonstrated at the Manitoba Agricultural College. But farmers were not impressed. The machine made a splendid separation but its cost was too high, the discs were made of aluminum and were too soft to stand long wear, and lastly, the machine was too heavy and cumbersome to put on the deck of a threshing machine.

This year, however, the Carter-Mayhew Co., which controls the patents on the disc cleaner, have manufactured an all-steel 28-48 thresher equipped with a built-in 43-disc cleaner, the discs having a diameter of 21 inches. This machine has been in operation continuously since it went into a South Dakota grain field in July. It is now winding up the season in the Stonewall district of Manitoba.

A representative of The Guide saw this separator at work in a field of amber durum at the farm of W. Montgomery, close to Stonewall. As in most cases this fall, threshing was very tough on account of the repeated soakings to which the sheaves had been subjected. On this account two full rows of concaves were used, set as close "as the law would allow." This resulted in a high percentage of broken grain. Added to this was a fair amount of sprouted grain, all of which, plus weed seeds, mostly wild oats, ran the dockage up to 9 per cent. in the uncleaned sample. The operators of the machine were aware of the big loss in cracked grain, but thought it preferable to changing the concaves, which would have resulted an irrecoverable loss of unthreshed heads in the straw stack.

After passing through the cleaner the dockage was reduced from 9 per cent. to 2 per cent., most of this still being cracked wheat. The wild oats separation was most complete. According to counts made by the Dominion Seed Branch, who analyzed the samples, the uncleaned sample contained 1,768 wild oats per pound. The Carter disc removed all but 18 wild oats per pound.

As in most durum crops the straw was heavy and soft, reducing the capacity of the thresher in bushels per hour. J. C. Junkin, the builder of the machine, who has also made Rumely and Twin City separators, was on hand to demonstrate the separator, and he was emphatic in stating that the thorough work done by the cleaner in removing wild oats was in no way caused by the light output on the cylinder in threshed grain. He stated that in some Dakota fields, where a wagon load of wild oats came from the separator for every two loads of grain, the performance of the cleaner was just as satisfactory.

On the Montgomery farm a bushel of wild oats was poured into the cleaner spout to throw a sudden load on that attachment. It did not seem to produce any increase of oats in the flow of marketable grain, but produced a marked increase in the stream from the wild oats spout.

Of the 43 discs in the separator cleaner, 21 remove wild oats from the rest of the sample, and 22 remove smaller seeds from the wheat. The wild oat discs seemed to be very effective in removing sprouted wheat. The tails of the sprouted wheat grains gave them the length of oat kernels which provides the basis for the separation. This is bound, in a year like this, to have a marked influence on the grade. Mr. Junkin also claims that the disc cleaner also removes smut balls.

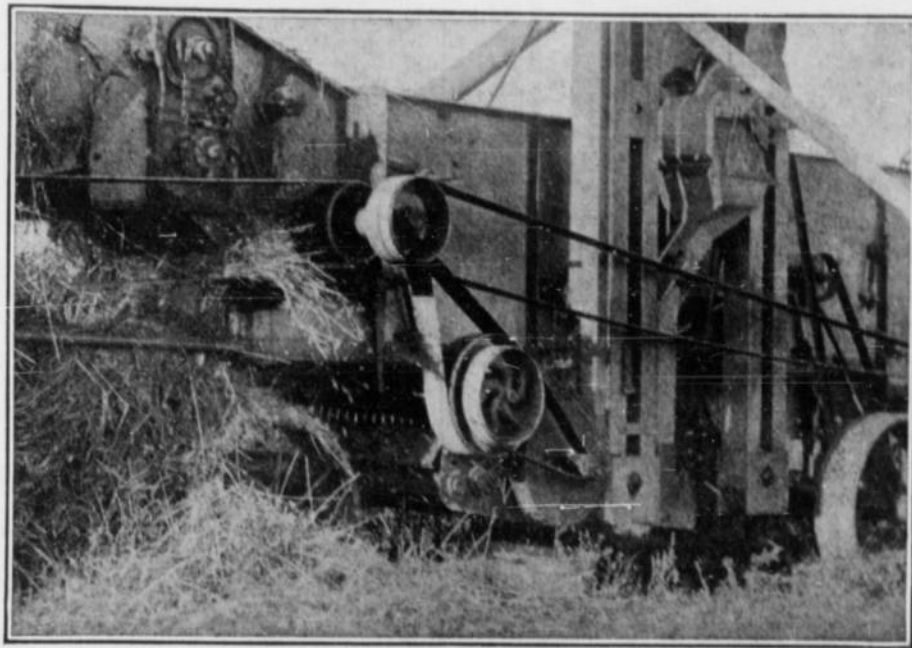
## Sheep and Weeds

Sheep will do well on weeds providing they get enough of them. This

can be easily managed if you have a couple of good neighbors. Pasture your own fields down well, then if feed is getting short go to a good neighbor and ask him what he will give you to clean his field up like yours.

I have had neighbors that paid one cent per head per day for the use of sheep to eat his weeds. This is not much if your flock is small, but where a flock is over 100 it counts up pretty fast.

Another plan is to get two or three neighbors to club together and hire a boy to herd them on the summerfallow. It is not hard to do if there is no feed they like better that they can get at; they will even eat very young, tender thistles if hungry enough. Besides



A separator equipped with a built-in disc recleaner.

cleaning your land they will pack the summerfallow and also fertilize it. By the time your neighbor's field is pastured down you can turn them back on your own again should the weeds re-appear.—J. F. M., Alta.

## Grain Dryer for Combines

Grain farmers everywhere are watching with intense interest the progress made by the combine, for in the states of the Pacific northwest and in California, where it is past the experimental stage, it is freely stated that the combine saves 15 to 20 cents per bushel in harvesting the crop. The greatest drawback to its wider employment at the present time is the fear that in the humid sections the percentage of moisture in the grain while still on the stalk is so great that there is likely to be damage from heating if harvested by the combine.

The attention of The Guide has been called to a portable machine sold under the name of the Chamberlain grain dryer, which has passed through some apparently successful field trials in Illinois in conjunction with a combine. The following report on this machine was obtained for The Guide by I. W. Dickerson, corresponding editor for a number of American farm papers. While The Guide has every confidence in Mr. Dickerson's judgment, until it has seen the result of this machine's work under Canadian field conditions, it withholds its endorsement and takes no responsibility for the apparently favorable report rendered by Mr. Dickerson, which follows:

"The dryer may be mounted on skids, either outside or inside of the elevator. It does not weigh a great deal and is not difficult to handle. It does not require a building. The dryer does not require power in excess of six horse-power. It is furnished complete ready to connect with power, with the source of damp grain, and with a delivery point for dried grain.

"It is the only dryer ever built which uses all the heat from combustion. By a special device the stack gases from the coke fire are diluted and blown directly through the damp grain. Thus there is only one heat transfer; namely, directly from the furnace gases to the grain itself. Whenever heat is transferred by converting

into steam or by heating air there is a very heavy loss. This system is the only scientifically safe and correct direct application of heat to the drying of grain ever used to my knowledge and embodies a saving of not less than 25 per cent., and in some instances more.

"It is the only grain dryer which operates continuously with a thoroughly flexible method of automatic control.

"There is no apparent limit to the moisture of grain which may be handled in this dryer. The movement of the grain in the dryer is continuous and in a vertical direction. Because of the movement being continuous there is no opportunity for the grain to lodge or arch no matter at what moisture. By a very effective device the dryer may be instantly adjusted so that it will remove a pre-determined amount

of moisture from the grain without waiting for a trial run and moisture test. It will handle any kind of grain as large as a wheat kernel.

"The capacity of the Chamberlain dryer, in its smallest unit, is what we term a car load under ordinary working conditions. Should the weather be extremely moist or rainy, or should the amount of moisture to be removed from the grain prove excessive, more than ten hours may be consumed in running a large car load. On the other hand, in conditioning wheat, corn or other grain, where the amount of moisture to be removed is relatively small, a car load may be passed through the dryer in considerably less than ten hours.

"Fuel consumption is guaranteed not to exceed one pound of coke for two bushels of grain dried, removing three per cent. of moisture. This amount of moisture removed will quite ordinarily raise the grain two grades, as you know.

"The cost of operation necessarily depends upon two factors which I am unable to entirely control; namely, the cost of power and the cost of coke. The dryer may be operated by one man and will not occupy more than one-half of his time. Assuming one horse-power hour costs three cents and coke \$7.00 a ton delivered, the total cost of operation for ten hours, including lubricating oil, but not including supervision, should be under \$4.00 a day. If coke costs more at your station you can figure for yourself on the basis of 500 pounds coke consumption for ten hours' operation. I estimate the power consumption at 180 horse-power hours. This also you can calculate if your power costs you more than I have suggested.

"The smallest dryer made sells to the user at \$3,500, f.o.b. factory."

## Rate of Seeding Alfalfa

Don. H. Bark, familiarly known as Alfalfa Bark, of the C.P.R. Irrigation Service, Brooks, Alta., in discussing the question of rates of seeding alfalfa with the editor recently, said this:

"Our experience here on irrigated land is that if a man will plant ten pounds of good seed per acre and irrigate the same properly he can secure just as thick a stand or at least it will be as thick at the end of the second year as if he had planted 30 pounds.

"Under dry land conditions I have been recommending 12 pounds, never more than 15, believing that if they cannot get a perfect stand with this rate they will not be able to secure a perfect stand with a heavier rate of seeding. Many of our growers here now, contrary to the writer's instructions, are only planting seven or eight pounds. This is a little too low even on irrigated land. Except for seed production purposes, there is no argument whatever in favor of thin alfalfa.

"Everyone from a hay production standpoint believes in thick alfalfa, but my point is that I can get just as thick and as fine alfalfa hay with 10 or 12 pounds per acre on irrigated land as I can with any heavier rate of seeding."

## Rust Brought on Wind

The 1925 report of the Dominion botanist, which contains an account of the rust investigation work done in that year, goes a long way to confirm the early claims that the rust plague which occasionally plays such havoc with the wheat crop is brought to us fresh at every appearance on the wings of the wind.

A very thorough search is being made for barberry bushes, for on this species the wheat-stem rust must winter over. During 1925, 400 square miles of wooded Manitoba territory were searched, but no barberry bushes were found, except on protected sites from which old bushes had been eradicated in the previous year. It has been pretty well established that the climate of Manitoba is too severe for the barberry to grow wild.

The most positive sort of proof that fresh infestation comes from the south was obtained in a series of joint experiments between the scientific investigators and the Royal Canadian Flying Corps. Smeared plates were exposed for short periods from airplanes at various heights from the ground and afterwards examined under the microscope. At Norway House, 300 miles from the nearest grain growing district, 259 rust spores were caught on a two-inch surface exposed for only 15 minutes at an altitude of 5,000 feet. Between Norway House and the nearest grain fields is a country of alternate lake and evergreen forest, admirably adapted for screening out the spores, and yet the count of spores indicated that enough would be deposited within a few hours to produce a disastrous rust epidemic, all other conditions being favorable.

## Best Threshing Combination

Having owned three threshing outfits since coming to his district, Robt. R. Zeller, Sletten, Sask., sets down his judgment on the relative economy of various sizes and types of machines.

"Big outfits," he says, "are a thing of the past, at least in this locality. In 1912 I bought a 30-60 engine which I sold two years later, then I got a 20-40. It is still busy each fall, running a 28-50 separator. In 1917 I bought a 10-20 and have threshed with all three, therefore know just what each will do.

"One cannot give statistics fairly as crops differ so, both in yield and amount of straw, but after my experience I would not advise anyone to get a smaller engine than 15-30 nor larger than 20-40.

"With my 20-40 I use eight men and a sheaf loader. I would not thresh without the loader, it certainly more than pays for itself, but use the ordinary loader racks. I see no reason for using dump racks. It is easier to put the bundles in the machine in the first place. Four bundle teams keep my outfit busy. A larger outfit has more men and teams and they cannot thresh enough per day to pay for them and leave money for interest on the larger investment—the money invested being nearly double, and the fuel expense more.

"The 10-20 outfit is a good thing for two or three neighbors to own to do their own threshing, but as a money-making proposition it is no good. I use mine sometimes in headed stacks, but it is kept on the land plowing, etc., most of the time.

"As to which make of machine to buy, it is only a matter of preference, just as it is with drills, binders or



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THIRD TRAIN leave Winnipeg 4.30 p.m., December 2, to Halifax, for sailing of S.S. "Pennland," December 6, to Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp.

FOURTH TRAIN leave Winnipeg 10 a.m., December 9, to Halifax, for sailing of S.S. "Letitia," December 12, to Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow.

FIFTH TRAIN leave Winnipeg 4.30 p.m., December 9, to Halifax, for sailing of S.S. "Baltic," December 13, to Queenstown, Liverpool.

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other machinery, but I would advise any person thinking of buying to take his time and investigate them all. If he knows enough about rigs to operate one, he should easily be able to choose the one he thinks best. But, considering the investment, cost of operating, etc., the medium-sized outfit is the one to buy."

### The Summerfallow Finds a Champion

Continued from Page 3

successful grain raising. In addition, so long as the growing of wheat remains a profitable venture farmers will continue with their present practices until some more profitable system can be devised. This is an economic fact frequently overlooked though recognized by some of the leading agriculturists. Dr. Bernard Dyer, in his lectures in America on the results of experiments at Rothamsted, England, points out that continuous grain raising in England is out of the question because it does not pay, "but for you," he states, "continuous wheat growing must for a long time remain an economic possibility. The gradual reduction of your soils in nitrogenous fertility is slow, and as necessity arises, can be amply met, as long as coal and nitrate are abundant."

The gradual reduction in nitrogenous fertility under a system of grain growing in Saskatchewan is brought out by some investigations made recently at Indian Head. After a period of sixteen years in a grain and fallow rotation no change in the nitrogen content of the soil could be detected. It is true that a rapid and somewhat alarming drop in the soil's content of nitrogen had occurred during the twenty-two years prior to the investigation mentioned, but the fact remains that the soil at the present moment is still very rich, and is capable of producing heavy yields under favorable weather conditions.

### Disconcerting Evidence

A somewhat similar result was secured from an investigation made near Calgary. Land which had been cropped for 34 years and which was described as a worn-out sand and gravel bank cropped to death, was found to contain a greater amount of available plant food than virgin land immediately adjoining.

The remark is sometimes made that wheat yields are not what they were formerly and it is concluded that the soil lacks fertility, whereas the real cause, where such a falling off in yield has actually occurred, may be properly ascribed to the attacks of insect pests and fungus diseases or inopportune distribution of the rainfall.

Farmers are sometimes urged to grow legume crops to secure fodder for their stock, and incidentally restore nitrogen to the soil. With the first part of this precept there can be no dispute, but from the results of experiments an interrogation mark can justifiably be raised against the second. As is well known certain bacteria, living in association with legumes, have the power of withdrawing nitrogen from the air and combining it into a form which may be used later by a non-legume, that is a grain plant.

### The Nitrogen Balance

In the case of sweet clover, enthusiastic boosters of this valuable dry land forage crop have gone so far as to claim that if it be included in a rotation once every three or more years the nitrogen problem will be solved. If this were true then the soil which is left down in a legume for several years would gradually increase in its nitrogen content because the bacteria would continually take their nitrogen from the air. Investigations on dry land areas, however, have revealed the surprising fact that, even after a long period of years, the increase in nitrogen is little, if any, greater than that of the virgin soil adjoining.

The explanation lies in the fact that the fixation of nitrogen, that is the products of the bacteria, is most efficient in a soil deficient in nitrogen. Where the soil is comparatively rich in nitrogen the plant appears to derive most of its supply from the soil.

### The Grain Growers' Guide

Sweet clover has, of course, been tested by farmers, and the wheat on sweet clover land has in a few instances shown a decided improvement over that on fallow land, but in these cases the clover has probably produced a physical rather than a chemical improvement.

Legume crops have been grown and plowed down as green manure in an effort to increase the soil's content of nitrogen and so increase the yield of wheat which follows. Invariably the result is the same, the wheat yields have been depressed over that from fallowed land. The cause assigned to this unexpected result is also in general agreement, that the green manure crop was produced by moisture at the expense of the wheat crop. Where a closer investigation has been made the report states that no cumulative benefit from the green manure crop could be found.

The experiment stations and agricultural colleges are all giving active attention to the improvement of crop yields by the use of suitable fertilizers and combinations of fertilizers. When it can be shown that the purchase and application of these fertilizers is an economic possibility, farmers will not be slow in changing their methods.

### Soil Drifting

That soil drifting is the direct result of a system of grain growing and summerfallowing has been stated so frequently as to become an accepted fact. The practice of fallowing is alleged to cause a breaking down of the fibrous material in the soil which loses its cohesiveness and drifts during high winds. The obvious remedy, it is declared, is to change the system of farming and introduce grass crops.

Now, soil drifting occurs at some time or another on almost any type of arable land in dry land areas. Newly broken land usually does not drift, although there are instances in which unbroken land has drifted. The drifting is also worse on some types of land, particularly sandy soils. Furthermore, the drifting, serious enough to cause damage to crops, does not occur every year, but at irregular intervals. In the Swift Current district certain areas of crops were damaged during the past spring, but no damage had occurred previously since 1920, although the system of farming remained the same and there was no appreciable diminution in wind velocity. The real cause of soil drifting appears to lie in a peculiar combination of weather conditions in which a strong wind occurs during periods of relatively high temperature. At Swift Current last spring it was noticed that a change in direction of the wind accompanied by a drop in temperature resulted in marked lessening of the drifting, although there was no perceptible change in wind velocity.

### Popular Assumption Upset

While methods to combat soil drifting are urgently needed the irregularity of the occurrence makes the problem very difficult to solve. Where the growing of sweet clover or grass has been tried the results have not proved very encouraging. Moist soil does not drift, and in dry periods grass crops have proved very disappointing. Sweet clover land at Swift Current has drifted as bad as any other land.

In instances in which it has been possible to secure a successful stand of grass the yield of wheat following this crop has invariably been much less than that from summerfallow land.

The remarks contained in a bulletin issued some time ago by the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station provide a conclusion pertinent to this article: "The results of eight years of careful experimentation throughout a series of favorable and a series of unfavorable years, indicate that the common methods of growing crops in this region—the result of 30 years' experimentation and observation by intelligent farmers—are founded on sound principles of economic production. Moisture conditions are so all powerful in controlling yields that tillage methods, rotations, crop sequences and soil fertility are all thrown into the background."



## Around Barn and Feed Lot



A Mule Team owned by John Horton, Katrine, Man.

### Is this the Record?

For longevity and productivity, Mrs. W. Letts, Fort Vermilion, Alta., sends us a record of a cow which The Guide believes to be the best that has ever appeared in its columns. Mrs. Letts says: "Replying to the letter of James Browne in your issue of September 15, let me say we have a pure-bred Jersey cow which is 21 years old in October, 1926. She is in good condition and is due to calve in December, 1926, for the 21st time. She dropped her first calf at the age of 18 months and has calved every year since. We bought her before she dropped her second calf and have owned her since. She is a small cow. Her horns were long since reduced to stubs, defending her title as 'boss of the cowyard.'"

"She has a box stall to herself as her feet sometimes bother her. Naturally a persistent milker, she is now allowed to run dry part of the time to keep her strength up. She has lived at Molson, Washington, three years; British Columbia nine years, south Alberta three years, Fort Vermilion six years. The only one of her kind in the district; she is known as the Buckskin Cow. As this is in township 108, it also shows that dairy cattle can range some distance north."

### Ventilating Lean-to-Stable

Stable ventilation is such a severe proposition in this cold climate that farmers look askance at recommendations arising out of experience of milder climates. Most of the stables in the prairie provinces are cheaply enough built and the heat loss through radiation is so great that there is a big temptation to make the mistake of boarding up all air entrances and exits tight, and thus save the added heat loss which is unavoidable in all ventilation systems. This gives rise to familiar conditions—walls crusted with frost, and, in every spell when the weather moderates, dripping ceilings which keep the stock miserable and induces sickness among them. The following enquiry from a Guide subscriber shows a man in such a fix:

"We have a flat-roofed stable, 28 x 30 x 8 feet, for which I should like your advice about ventilation. Last winter it was hardly fit to use from lack of ventilation. This is a lean-to joining one to the east side of a large barn with stable below and hayloft above. There is a large door on the east side, and along the south side has a full length of windows 12 inches wide, the top of the windows being about 18 inches below the ceiling. Any suggestions will be appreciated."

This stable is evidently suffering from lack of sunlight as well as lack of ventilation. The usual rule calls for one square foot of window glass for every 20-square feet of floor space, which would call for 42 square feet of glass, whereas the stable has only about 24 to 25 square feet, by the time the sash are allowed for. Another row of windows below these or a row of windows in the roof would not be too much.

Assuming that 15 to 16 cows will be kept in this stable, about 544 square inches of outtake flues should be provided, which would call for either one large outlet flue about 25 x 22 inches or 26 inches round, or two smaller flues 13 x 22

or 19 inches in diameter. These can take the air from about the middle of the stable and near the ceiling and probably should go up inside the roof of the barn proper to a ventilator on top of the main barn. These outtake flues will have to have shut-off dampers to keep too much of the warm air from going out in bitter cold weather when the wind blows hard.

Some means must be provided for admitting fresh air, although if this can be done partly from the other stable it might be helpful in preventing a draft. If not, about eight small openings along the south side, each about 4 x 12 inches, each with a deflector to turn the air downward and each with a damper which can be closed if desired, should admit enough fresh air. Such a stable does not lend itself well to ventilation, and that used will have to be a compromise.

### Warm Water Cheaper Than Feed

The editor happened to be looking over a lot of steers on feed near Winnipeg one snapping cold winter day a couple of years ago, in company with one of the Dominion Experimental Farm superintendents, who has had a wide experience in feeding steers, both on the government farm and on his own place. We came across the water tank from which the vapor of the warmed water was slowly rising in a thin cloud. My companion made an important observation. "If I had to choose," said he, "between a tank heater and a rough shed to keep the snow and wind off my cattle, I'd take the tank heater." That just about sums up the experimental evidence on tank heaters.

Nothing has been more definitely proved in dairy production than that plenty of pure water is one of the most important factors in securing a large milk flow, and that anything which cuts down the amount of water the dairy cow drinks will at once cut down her milk production; and probably not one experienced dairyman out of a hundred would fail to agree that with dairy cows warmed water will increase the milk flow enough to pay for the heating cost many times. It is not so well known, however, that an abundance of water is just as important for the poultry, hogs and other livestock.

An experiment conducted by the University of Minnesota with two lots of hogs, one self-watered and the other hand-watered, showed that the self-watered hogs gained one-tenth of a pound more per day than those hand-watered. With hogs at \$12 per 100, this means an added profit of \$1.20 per day for 100 hogs. The nature of a hog is to drink only small quantities of water at a time but to drink often, and he will drink almost as much water at night as during the day, especially when on heavy feed, or in hot weather. It is very important, therefore, that this water be warmed slightly in cold weather.

There is also the value of the water heater in preventing tanks and pipes from freezing and bursting in severe weather. A large concrete storage tank, such as is found on many farms, represents a considerable investment in material and labor, and if this is cracked by a heavy freeze it means a considerable loss,

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which a tank heater would have saved.

Various methods are in use for warming water. In some cases the tank is raised somewhat and a pit left underneath which serves as a firebox. A light fire kindled under the tank occasionally warms up the water and the material of the tank and the ground underneath, so that the heat is held a long time. Such construction, however, means some kind of support for the tank bottom and often adds considerably to the cost of the construction and makes leakage more likely. Often the water level will not permit of the necessary height for the fire underneath.

Probably the most common method is by means of a submerged tank heater set directly into the water in the tank. These come in many types, some of cast iron, some of sheet steel, some burning coal, others burning cobs or wood, and a few burning oil. So many of the submerged tank heaters on the market are satisfactory that very little advice is needed other than to select a solid substantial heater that will stand up under several years use, that has no light-weight material to rust through, which has no poorly rivetted seams to open up and cause leaks, which is heavy enough to be self-sinking or can easily be arranged to be self-sinking without likelihood of a weight coming off and letting the tank heater upset, and which is put out by a reliable and well established firm.

### Utilizing Manure

... comparatively new type of tank warmer depends on the fermenting heat of stable manure. The heater itself is outside the tank a few feet and is completely covered with fresh stable manure, and is connected with the tank or waterer with an upper and lower pipe, so as to provide for water circulation. These pipes also should be protected with manure. These seem to work pretty well so long as the manure is replaced frequently in cold weather. If the manure happens to be burned out just at the beginning of a bitter cold night, the whole thing is likely to freeze up and have to be discarded until warmer weather or worked over in severe weather, neither of which is very pleasant.

Finally there is the lamp heated type of waterer, consisting usually of a small galvanized iron tank with cups on the side, all heated with a kerosene burning lamp underneath. Some hog and poultry raisers find these quite satisfactory and well worth while, others find them so much trouble to keep in running order that they think it hardly worth while to use them. The important thing is to look after the lamps systematically every day during cold weather, to see that the lamps are filled and the burners clean and the wicks straight so they will not smoke, and to see that the air supply to the lamp is entirely sufficient.

Where electric power is available, as it is on feeding plants near cities, one to three 40 or 50-watt electric lights placed under such a waterer will produce enough heat to prevent freezing, and will be much less trouble than the oil lamps. When buying waterers to attach to a tank, see that they fit closely to the tank, as even short pipes are likely to freeze and give trouble. The float chambers should have an air chamber above the float, and should preferably be inside the main tank as it is not so likely to freeze during a sudden cold spell. Also the float chamber should be larger at the top, so that if forgotten and allowed to freeze solid it will not burst.

The Guide would be glad to have the experiences of our readers with water heating for livestock, as to what types of heaters they have found most satisfactory, and as to whether heating water for hogs and poultry is worth the trouble.

### Comments on Clyde Article

I wish to say that the articles by that veteran horseman, Alex. Galbraith, in your paper have been very interesting and instructive, especially the last one about the Clyde horses in Western Canada which have been prominent in recent years. I wish to draw the attention of Mr. Galbraith to one horse which he failed to mention. This is Baron Wallace of Hillcrest, sired by the Bruce and, if I remember correctly, his dam was Eva's Gem by Baron's Gem. Baron Wallace has won over 20 first prizes and championships and there are good horsemen who say that he is the best home-bred Clyde in Canada.

He is certainly one of the most fiery and gallant horses that ever came into a

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show ring, and still is as gentle as a lamb in his stall. He is a credit to his famous sire and also to J. Taylor, who owned him for a good many years.—K. McLaren, Pipestone, Man.

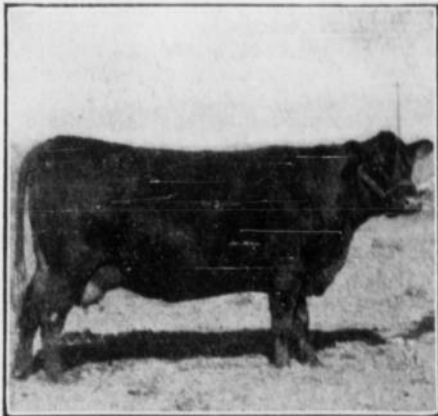
### The Clyde for Grading Up

I was very much interested in Mr. Alex. Galbraith's article in The Guide on the Percheron horse, which is very good and interesting all the way through.

Now in regard to his remarks about the early maturity of the Percheron, I am sure the majority of the people will agree with me that you can take a broncho mare and breed her to a good Clydesdale sire and raise a colt which will develop into a big, strong horse, weighing anywhere from 1,400 to 1,550 pounds. On the other hand, take the same broncho mare and breed her to the best Percheron stallion you can find and you don't get anywhere. What I figure about early maturity is that you can breed up into larger and stronger horses much sooner with Clydesdale horses than you can with the Percheron horse, and for that reason the Clydesdale and Shire should be the popular draft horse, particularly on account of so many of our brood mares in the country being under size.

### Counts Feather an Asset

Another point which Mr. Galbraith refers to, is his freedom of hairy legs. All I have to say is that the horse with the hairy legs give him protection. For instance, when a horse comes in from working in the mud and water the hair may be wet and muddy, but if you part



Princess Print, 3949

Photo taken as she finished her yearly record of 13,288 lbs. milk and 609 lbs. fat, which is a record for milk production with the Red Polled breed in Canada, but in the matter of butter-fat production has been excelled by W. E. Waby's Jean, who produced 624 lbs. fat from 13,062 lbs. milk. Princess Print made this record as a four-year-old. She weighed 1,415 lbs. when this photo was taken and shows magnificent beef form. She is owned by C. E. Leurs, Kelowna, B.C.

the hair you will notice the skin is dry and warm. The horse without hairy legs the skin has no protection. The skin is chilled, particularly on cold, wet days, and the result is dermatitis, cracked heels, infection, suppurating lymphangitis and finally, grease, particularly in the case where the animal has been neglected and not had the proper treatment from the start.

I have been practicing the veterinary profession ever since 1906, and during that time many people have asked me what breed of horses I prefer, Percherons or Clydesdales? My answer has always been: it does not matter what breed the horse is, if he is of the proper type and conformation he is a good horse, and we find them in all breeds.

## Shorthorns at the Shows of 1926

Continued from Page

was ideal, attendance good, and everybody happy. They have made considerable improvement in the grounds and buildings, and with the improvements that will come in another year, will really have a splendid fair ground. The new government building, built by the provincial government, and rented to the exhibition association, is a fine acquisition, not only for the convenience of the exhibition visitors, but it provides an excellent place to display the provincial government exports.

Regina closes the Class A circuit of the prairie provinces. The Shorthorn exhibit here was very good, and there were quite a number of local exhibitors. The Experimental Farm, Indian Head, sent some real good Shorthorns, well fitted. Their bull, Berserker, bred by A. Gordon Auld,

### Stallion Clubs Give Promise

During the last 30 years of my life I have travelled in the United States, the British Isles and Europe, and I am sure we have the most miserable type and class of horses in Western Canada I have noticed in my experience, due particularly to bad management in breeding. At one time in this country horses were selling at wild-cat figures. It did not matter what type of a mare you bred or what she was bred to; it did not matter about the results; if it was a horse at all, you got a good price for him.

People got careless about their breeding management and the result is we got into a miserable class of horses. The same thing applied to other animals. Our cattle—the country is full of scrub cattle. However, there is promise of better times ahead. The stallion clubs have sounded a new note of hope. We have Clyde and Percheron clubs in the Vegreville district, and I have noticed a marked improvement in the class of Percheron and Clyde colts this year, and if the people will just keep on and use good judgment with the type of mare they use for breeding, along with the proper type and conformation stallion, the time will not be long before we get into a class of horses we will be proud of.—C. W. Ruttan, V.S.

### Returns from Cream

Profits in dairying depend upon many factors. An important one is the care of milk and cream. For the past three years and more, producers have had the opportunity of appraising the value of quality-basis-marketing of their cream. They are well aware of the price differentials according to grade, which the law requires creameries to pay. However, there may be some who have not taken the trouble to figure out the losses which they sustain through not taking a little better care of their product. When a comparatively small amount of butter-fat is being sold, a few cents a pound may not appear to be of much consequence, but the same few cents figured on a yearly basis amount to a tidy sum in many cases.

For instance, when butter-fat in table cream sells for 35 cents a pound and the average yearly production per cow is 140 pounds of fat, seven cents, the price difference between fat in table and in second grade cream amount to a saving of the value of the production of one cow in every five. Four cents, the price difference between fat in table and in first grade cream amount to the value of the returns of one cow in each 8.75 cows. In other words, with cows producing an average of 140 pounds fat and with table cream fat valued at 35 cents, the product of five cows marketed as table cream equals in value the product of six cows marketed as second grade cream.

Considering the small amount of extra labor and expense involved in the marketing of table cream as against first and second grades, it is doubtful if a similar saving could be effected at as low a cost in any other farm activity. Figure up the amount of cream and butter-fat you have sold during the past year and what your losses have amounted to through not receiving the top grade price. And, remember, that by far the most common cause of low grades is slow and insufficient cooling of cream after separating. Remember, too, that if best results are to be obtained, proper cooling is little, if any, less important in the fall and winter than during the summer months.—Prof. R. W. Brown, M.A.C.

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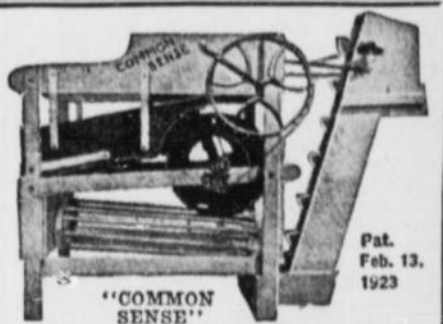
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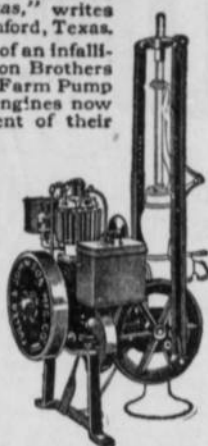


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"I started with advertising a few cockerels, then some weanling pigs, and later on some brome grass seed. I also saved money by exchanging a feed grinder, 10-foot cultivator and a three-bottom engine gang for some extra work horses. In the last few years, with the help of 'Little Guide Ads.', I have gradually pulled the farm together and have made all my creditors my friends. Even now, I can hardly believe that such a simple method of raising money could produce such good results."

In almost every district of the prairie provinces, there are farmers who have had wonderful results from "Little Guide Ads." Here is just one typical example:

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purpose Shorthorns in that district, and made a very creditable display. Charles Harlton won, for the third time in succession, the dual-purpose class with Ivanhoe Jewel. This cow, as a four-year-old, produced 10,357 pounds of milk and 379 pounds of butter-fat in 305 days. Ernest Pendleton, a new breeder from Stony Beach, showed a good cow in the aged class. Henry Chapman, of Belle Plaine, had the first prize bull calf in the open class. This calf is a real creditable specimen and was fairly entitled to his win.

At this exhibition, Messrs. Amos and Black won the junior championship in bulls with a white bull calf that had made a steady and consistent improvement while on the circuit. He was a good calf, and was sold to go to Emo, Ontario. They won all Shorthorn bull championships at this show. Mr. Harlton won third in the two-year-old class with a bull bred at the E. P. Ranch, sired by King of the Fairies. He is out of a 10,000-pound imported Crocus cow, bred by His Royal Highness, and is one of the best bulls sired by King of the Fairies. Regina, the City of the Plains, staged one of its best exhibitions this year.

One feature at the big fairs which deserves special mention was that showing the effect of bruising and the rough handling of livestock. Very great loss is occasioned every year throughout this country, and eventually the producer pays it. This latter exhibit was put on co-operatively by the five Class A fairs, with special support from the Provincial Department of Agriculture of the three prairie provinces, and the Canadian Packers' Council, represented by F. M. Baker.

### A Good B.C. Fair

This year I had the good fortune to be able to attend the New Westminster fair. There was a better exhibition of Shorthorns than I expected to see at a British Columbia fair, owing to the fact that British Columbia is largely a dairy province. There was one herd from the United States, belonging to J. D. Maguire, Tenino, Washington.

Conrad Kahler, Moline, Man., had been on the road from the time of the Carman fair, until New Westminster exhibition, in September, and naturally his cattle were not carrying the bloom that they did when they started out. He had a red cow, a three-year-old, that if properly fitted, could have gone through to the senior, and possibly, grand championship. She was nursing a calf and had been for about seven months and, naturally, did not carry sufficient bloom.

The senior championship went to R. J. Esplin, Ladner, B.C., with a very smooth, low-down cow that had produced a calf, and was a very creditable senior champion. The junior championship went to J. D. Maguire with a very fine senior yearling heifer. She just seemed to be about the right type, and was nicely fitted. He also won the grand championship on his aged bull, a real good roan of good type and with an ideal head. It was a rather interesting coincidence that in the beef cattle exhibit there was one American and one Canadian exhibitor, with a full class in each section, in the Shorthorn, Hereford, Angus and Red-Polled breeds.

I left New Westminster feeling that possibly it was one of the best agricultural fairs that I had ever attended, and there were some features in connection with this exhibition that I think could be copied by others. They have a district exhibit that creates a great deal of local interest and makes a wonderful display. At the Minnesota State fair they make a specialty of this exhibit by counties, and while I have seen a greater number of displays at that exhibition, I have never seen any single exhibit at this show that compared with that which was staged by New Westminster district. This exhibit is composed of all the products of the surrounding country beautifully arranged. Edmonton staged an exhibition of this sort for the first time this year.

The women's organizations have a very fine display along the same lines as the

district competitions in agricultural products. The New Westminster board make a specialty of a judging competition. This was under the direction of Professor Hare, of the university, this year, and there were a large number of contestants.

### Some Creditable Smaller Fairs

I was unable to attend any of the Class B fairs, except Carman and Weyburn. I attended Indian Head, where they had a very good exhibit by local Shorthorn breeders. Not as good as the district could stage, but it seems as if some of the breeders did not want to be bothered bringing out their cattle for exhibition.

There are quite a number of good herds in that district, and Indian Head could stage one of the best Shorthorn exhibits in Saskatchewan. This criticism does not mean that there was not a good exhibit at Indian Head. Billy Gibson, Jr., was quite successful with a steer calf which he showed, bred by Norman Ross. The fair board makes a specialty of the calf-feeding competitions, and there was keen interest in it.

I was able to attend Kisbey fair, where they staged a real Shorthorn show. There were 12 cows in the aged class and all down the line full classes. They made their fair a Shorthorn breeders' field day, and outside breeders turned out in large numbers. They voted the fair a success, and left feeling it was good to be there.

I was very much interested in attending Belle Plaine's second exhibition. It was a very creditable show, indeed, and this community did itself proud in the class of livestock shown. In the aged cow class, I believe there were 12 high-class cows. The first prize cow here being well up in the aged cow class of Regina.

While the number of local exhibitors at the Class B fairs was not as numerous as is desirable, from reports I have had, I understand that the local shows throughout the prairie provinces have been particularly well patronized, and there have been good shows of Shorthorns at very many of these. This is as it should be. There is no greater incentive to the breeding of better livestock and there is no greater educator for the exhibitor than these annual competitions.

In reviewing the exhibitions of 1926, which are now closed, it would seem to me that Western Canada is again on a good footing. All classes of livestock, if of good quality and well managed, can produce a good profit and it is only by the products of the best that we can hope for the most profit.

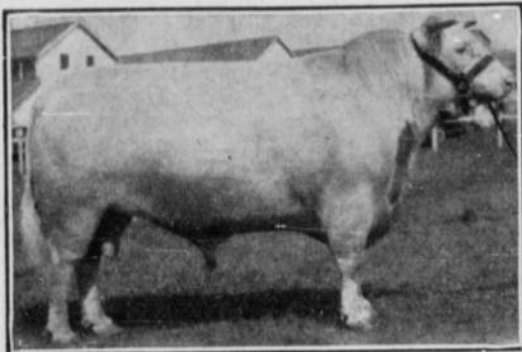
In closing, I would like to bespeak for the directors and managers of our exhibitors the most courteous co-operation and support, not only on the part of the provinces, but also on the part of those interested in livestock and in agriculture of all sorts. There are no bodies of men that give more unselfishly their time and energy than do these men, and I hope that the breeders of improved livestock will begin now to prepare for the 1927 exhibitions, determined that their own exhibit, whether large or small, will be the best that they can present to the public.

### High Order of Judging

The western fairs of 1926 were fortunate in the selection of the men to tie ribbons in the Shorthorn section of the fairs. J. D. Brien, Jas. Douglas, Harry Pettit, W. A. Dryden and John Guardhouse, president of the association, know Shorthorns, and exhibitors get their judgment. All these men, with the exception of Mr. Dryden, are members of the executive, and they have had a good chance to study western conditions.

Foam Lake, Sask., is one of the newer places that is making good progress in livestock improvement, and they are working at it all the time. They have a good fair, with a good Shorthorn show, and it was pleasing to see the interest in the judging of both cattle and horses.

Last year a Shorthorn club was organized, with A. B. McLean as president, and Dr. R. H. Chant as secretary. This club has done a good deal to interest people in better cattle, and this year a livestock improvement centre was organized and three Shorthorn bulls brought in.



Manor Chief 2nd, grand champion Shorthorn bull of Canada, 1926. Owned by Amos and Black, Moffat, Ontario.

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# Marie of Roumania

Some friendly observations regarding a  
Royal visitor

WE have had a queen in our midst. Marie of Roumania, the best known queen of Europe, the most photographed queen who has ever lived, is visiting in Canada and the United States these days. Official welcome has been extended to her in capitol cities and wherever she has moved crowds have thronged her pathway, eager to catch a glimpse of her, for somehow or other Marie of Roumania has spread her fame from the boulevards of Paris to stores, factories and remote homesteads on the prairies of North America.

How has she done this? What is the reason of her fame? Queens are not uncommon in Europe and some of them reign over countries which hold a larger place in the sun than does the country which acclaims Marie as queen.

In the first place she is a very royal person. She comes of two famous lines of royalty. Her father, the Duke of Edinburgh, was the second son of Queen Victoria. Her mother, Marie Alexandrovna, was the daughter of Alexander II, Czar of Russia. When she was born her Russian grandfather travelled over fifteen hundred miles to see the christening. When she was married her bridegroom built a huge glass and iron amphitheatre to hold the crowd. When she was crowned two and one-quarter miles of dinner guests sat down to banquet with her. She is mother of a queen. At one time there were three crowns in her family, but the fortunes of fate, a revolt in Athens and a love affair in Bucharest, have reduced that number to one.

Then, again, she is a very beautiful woman. She has the rare combination of brains, beauty and charm. With such gifts even a daughter of common people would find her pathway through life pleasant. In the possession of a queen such things spell power and fame. She is a twentieth century queen. She is a product of a modern era. She has scattered the traditional aloofness of royalty to the four winds. Fame is hers on her own merit.

In the October number of the New Republic, Charles Merz writes of her: "Queen Marie's fame, one guesses, rests upon nothing intrinsic in her story, but rather something intrinsic in herself. She is a journalist, a thoroughly modern journalist, and the first queen journalist in modern Europe."

## Wherein Lies Her Fame?

He tells of how in 1919 Marie came to Paris. So did other queens in those first days of peace. They were all received with acclaim by a bowing populace. Marie upon arriving wished to know: "Where are the reporters?" She received the writers of the papers of many countries. The next morning the press of 20 nations paid its tribute. Roumania's claims, languishing all winter, suddenly picked up in the news.

The incident is typical. In Marie's experience it has been duplicated more than once. It reflects an understanding of certain modern values which have much to do with fame: (1) The press is nothing for a queen to snub or fear; (2) it is all very well to sit on a throne, but one's

subjects do not see the throne, they read the Sunday papers; (3) what is called public opinion consists largely of reflex actions to newspaper headlines; (4) it is better to send en masse for the reporters than to let them come in ones and twos. Marie is the most famous queen in Europe because she is the first queen in Europe to establish the press conference as a royal institution. The sceptre is a pretty thing, but in 1926 the world is more often swayed by hand-outs.

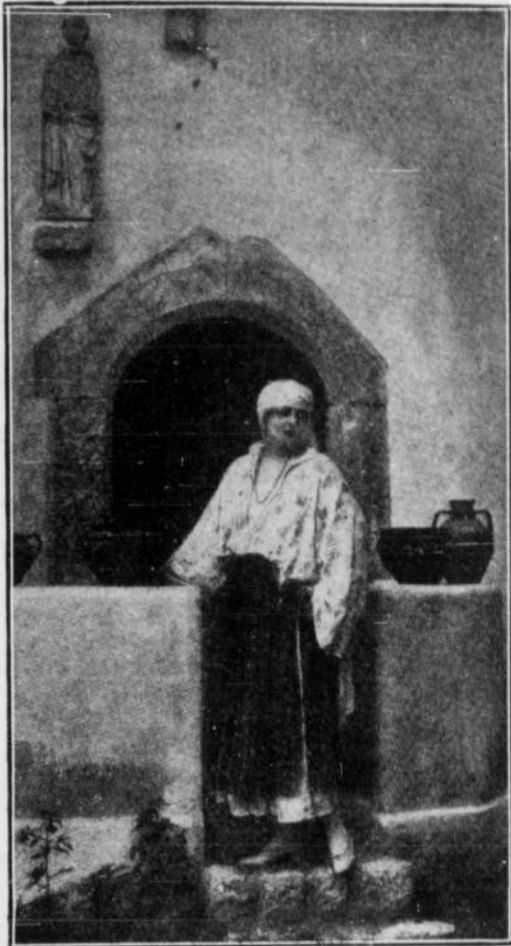
Queen Marie has taken to writing. Twice within the last 18 months she has set the pot a-boiling. Once for an American newspaper syndicate and once for the Hearst publications. "Both times the writing and the selection of material have been her own, not the work of a press agent. The choice of subjects is impressive. No dull Balkan politics, no peasant problems in Roumania, no genealogies, no dim and distant memories of a royal childhood, but live things which the souls of millions of shop girls pant to read

about: My Experiences with Men, Clothes and the Woman, Can a Woman Make Herself Beautiful? Do Dreams Come True, Beauty in Women, Women's Loss of Beauty, What a Smile Can Do, Making Marriage Durable. Here is no writing over the people's heads, but an instinct for the greatest common divisor of the street corner interest as sure as Mr. Hearst's, and a taste as catholic as Mr. Brisbane's. Here is a sure-fire appeal for both the subway crowd and the farm-and-firesiders, served up by no less a person than a reigning queen. Here is both the titillation of a bold idea and the profoundly moral undertone; for if Marie writes, under the head of My Experiences with Men, that it is fun for beautiful women to play with fire, one always discovers before the essay ends that the gentle reader is advised against it if attractive, and patted on the back if plain."

## "All the World's a Stage"

As a queen, Marie of Roumania has a setting which is both romantic and beautiful. She, as an actor on that stage, has shown that she is possessed with a sense of "timing" which, as the writer continues, "lies behind the whole philosophy of what is and isn't news. There was an era, for example, when mere grandness was the only attribute of famous and successful queens. Of no one's mere grandness did the world read more in those days than Marie's. 'Room after room in her palace (this is one of the scores of similar accounts which might be clipped from the 1890's) is a fairyland of rare tapestries, rich marbles, golden embroideries and white bearskins, the only rug which she allows. Robed in a trailing garment spangled with costly gems, her arms weighed down with barbaric bracelets,' Marie would sit 'in a golden room under a golden canopy' surrounded by many other golden things, including 'a golden spinning wheel inlaid with precious stones.' Ah, the good old days, when a queen was a queen and a palace a palace! Today if one journeys with an ecstatic reporter through Marie's entourage one reads of pine rooms, plain

Turn over to Page 51



Queen Marie in Roumanian peasant dress

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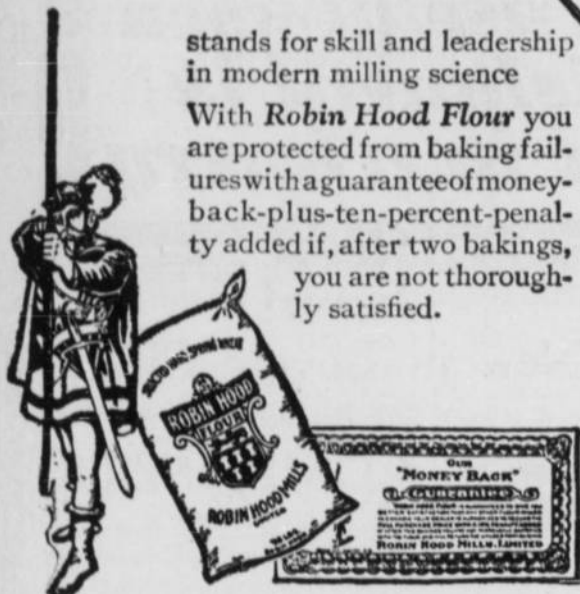
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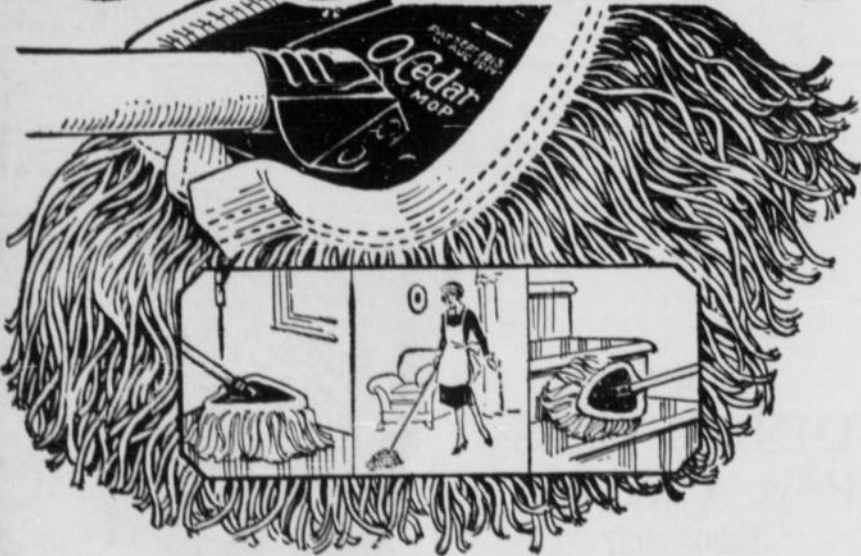


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## The Importance of Milk

*A valuable food for young and old—Source of minerals and vitamins*

By MARGARET M. SPEECHLY

**Y**OU cannot afford to do without your full quota of milk each day—grown-ups and children alike. Professor H. C. Sherman, a recognized authority on nutrition, recommends "a quart of milk a day for every boy-baby until he is full-grown, and a quart of milk a day for every girl-baby until she has weaned her last baby." Why should Professor Sherman make such a sweeping statement? Because he has conducted a large number of experiments which prove beyond a shadow of a doubt that people need milk in those amounts and suffer for it if they don't get enough.

Of course you want to know the reason for milk being so indispensable. In the first place, it contains protein or muscle-building material that is superior for making new tissues and keeping them in good condition. The proteins of meat, chicken, fish and egg are excellent, but they can't come up to those of friend milk. Children of course must have milk on account of their growing bodies, but adults require it too, because muscles and other tissues need repair day by day.

Milk contains vitamins, those invaluable things we know little about but which are absolutely essential for growth. A noted writer describes the part played by vitamins in the following way: "If you fail to turn the key in the electrical circuit of the automobile you may run the starter until the battery is exhausted, or crank your hand starter until you drop with exhaustion, and the car will never move. In like manner you may fill your stomach with the best and purest foods that can be secured, properly balanced in all proportions between their various elements, but unless the spark is present you are not nourished. That spark has been called the vitamin." Milk contains three kinds of these "sparks" in varying amounts. It is particularly rich in vitamin "A" which helps to build up resistance against disease. This spark is to be found in butter-fat. If skimmed milk only is available, make up the deficiency with extra butter. There's not quite so much of vitamin "B" in milk, but it contains quite enough to make it a valuable food on that score. Vitamin "C" is present in fresh milk that has not been pasteurized.

### Builds Sturdy Teeth

As a source of calcium or lime, milk cannot be beaten. Milk contains phosphorus which works hand-in-hand with calcium in the highly important job of building bones and teeth for the young child and in keeping the bones and teeth of the adult in good repair. You can secure phosphorus from meat, fish, fowl, eggs, whole grains, spinach, but no other food provides such a high quality of calcium as milk. People who have made thorough investigations find that as a whole the diet of Canadians is exceedingly short of calcium and their statements are backed up by the dentists who are patching up the nation's teeth. Decayed teeth lower a person's efficiency and resistance to disease and are often responsible for poisons circulating through the system. To try to construct teeth without calcium is as futile as attempting to make plaster without lime.

Begin before the child is born, through the diet of its mother. The teeth commence forming about five months previous to birth and the business of constructing good teeth continues until the wisdom teeth are cut. The permanent or second set of teeth begin growing in the pre-birth period, so you can see how much of the child's future welfare depends on the mother's diet. Of course nature will do its utmost to find a way of securing minerals, but will do so at the expense of the mother's teeth and bones, which is not the right way at all.

In his extensive investigations Dr. Sherman found that a pint and a half, although sufficient for the average adult, was not enough protection for the growing child or prospective mother; nor was there any particular value in taking a quart and a half. The very best results were obtained on a quart of whole milk a day. This famous scientist knew that such foods as celery, spinach and carrots contained calcium, but he did not find them as satisfactory for building boney structure as milk. Don't allow that to prejudice you against these valuable foods, but rather let it strengthen your belief in milk.

By all means serve them often, but as a supplement to milk instead of a substitute.

Whether a child gets the milk habit and retains it all his life depends upon how he begins. All goes well at the outset because milk is his sole food—in fact, the main article of diet for many moons. If he is fed according to the doctor's instructions he will very gradually be introduced to new foods at the right time, without ousting milk from its important place. If, on the other hand, he is allowed a taste of this and a bit of that he will soon commence to like the highly seasoned foods on the table and will scorn milk. This is the main reason why so many children say they don't like milk. Start a child right and he will continue taking milk because he likes it. Once in a while you'll come across a youngster who can't digest it easily in the raw state, but he is the exception rather than the rule.

### Ways of Serving Milk

Of course it is not necessary to drink the entire quart, although it is a wise plan to have a jug of milk on the table three times a day so that every member of the family can fill his own glass if he desires. A cracker and a glass of milk make a good between-meal lunch for little tots in the morning or the afternoon, provided the milk is taken slowly or through straws. The rest of the day's quota can be served in various ways—on cereals or in simple desserts or soups. Sometimes it is necessary to hide the whole quart in various cooked foods if there is a member of the family who balks at drinking milk for some reason or other. Cream of tomato soup usually makes a hit with the young folk, as does cream of celery, pea, bean or any other soup of this type which is made with milk. Scalloped or creamed vegetables, chicken or eggs are also popular, even with children who have been allowed to develop a pronounced dislike for milk. There are ever so many tempting desserts which have milk as their foundation, junkets, custards, tapioca cream, sea moss blanc mange, rice puddings, Spanish cream, bread puddings and corn starch moulds, which can be varied in flavor considerably. Cocoa made of half milk and half water is infinitely more wholesome than tea or coffee. A favorite drink in some families is an egg-nog, either plain or flavored with chocolate, cinnamon or nutmeg, and so is a milk shake with orange, chocolate or vanilla. I make a practice of using milk as often as possible in steamed puddings, tea biscuits, pancakes, drop cakes and every other possible way. Try bread with half milk and half water and you'll produce a loaf that is more nourishing and delicious than ever. Porridge made with milk instead of water is a pleasant change.

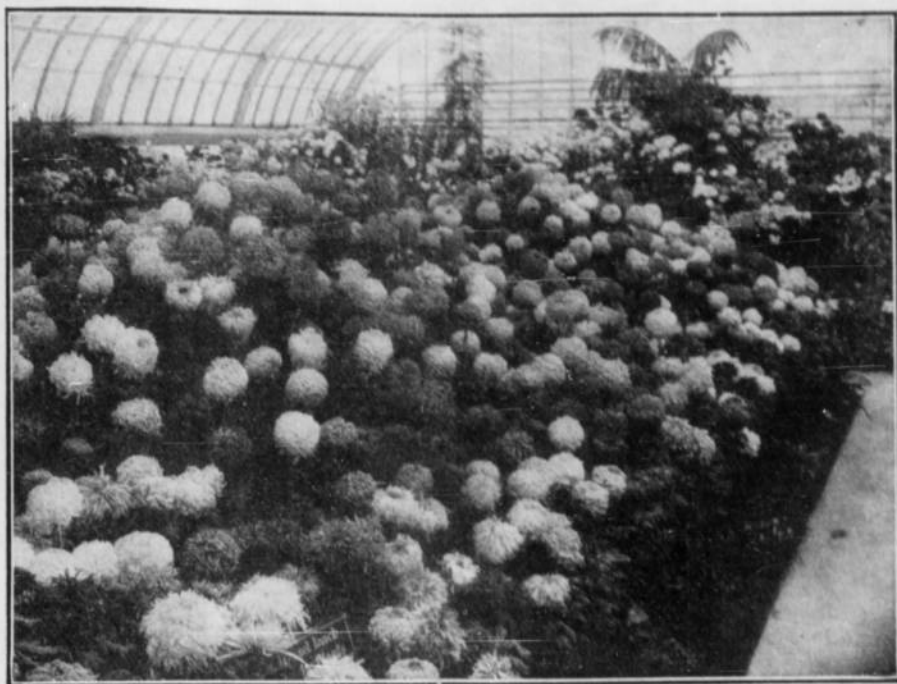
Sometimes milk dishes fail to be popular because they are not sufficiently tempting; that is to say, they are not prepared carefully or served attractively. Nobody could resist a custard that is firm though tender and of a jelly-like consistency. If, however, it is baked for too long or at a high temperature it is bound to be watery, full of holes and generally unattractive. Bread puddings can either be stodgy and dull or tender and delicious. Milk soups are appetizing if creamy in consistency and entirely free from lumps, but are far from tempting if carelessly made. Preventing the family from tiring of what is good for them is a part of the artistry of a homemaker's job. By skilfully varying the flavor there will be little chance of monotony. Baked custard, for instance, can be served plain or with caramel, chocolate, vanilla or dates. Soft or boiled custard is nice if taken with fresh or canned fruits or flavored with vanilla, chocolate or caramel, or topped with a fluffy meringue.

Fortunately, the milk dishes that are so essential for youngsters are the very things for adults, who, though growing no longer, require a pint and a half of milk daily for keeping their teeth and bones in good condition. It is therefore a simple matter to plan meals so that old and young will have their full ration. Nowhere is it easier to see the effect of feeding milk than on the farm. The livestock, all the way from the biggest calves to the tiniest chicks, thrive on a ration in which milk plays an important part. In like manner you'll find that the family will benefit greatly if their diet contains a liberal amount of this important food.



# Neighborly Chats

Women readers of The Guide stop awhile to discuss a number of topics which are of interest



In November of each year, in Winnipeg, thousands of city dwellers make visits to the chrysanthemum show at Assiniboine Park. The illustration shows the wonderful mass of bloom. Paint in, in imagination gorgeous yellows, oranges, reds and blues and you may share the feast of beauty with them.

WHEN I was at college a good sized bulletin board was used whereon to post announcements, changes in classes, passing grades, etc. I got to wondering one day why a bulletin board wouldn't be a good thing to have in my kitchen, for often I wished to leave a notice for the children when I was away and often forgot things which otherwise might have been remembered if they had been posted. So I found a piece of soft wood, about 12 by 18 inches, and covered this with a piece of burlap I had left from the dining-room. Then I bought ten cents worth of thumb tacks.

Anything and everything is tacked on "Mother's Board." Bills that are to be paid, my week's menu (for I still plan my week's menu ahead no matter how busy I am), a typed Saturday chore list for the boys, which saves a lot of nagging. A pencil is hung near and when a chore is done it is crossed off, and when all are done the boys may go fishing, hunting, skating, snowshoeing or anything they choose, knowing they are free for the day. Special dates to be kept, grocery orders or repair materials are posted. Anyone going to the store needs but stop and collect the list as he passes the board.

Another idea I tried was of tacking items of interest from newspapers and magazines to my board. A poem would catch my fancy and be posted. Soon we would all know it by heart, for while the dishes were being done we would read snatches from our board, thus occupying our minds pleasantly while doing tiresome tasks. I often wonder if homemakers only knew that if they allowed their minds to stay in pleasant paths while their hands occupied themselves in doing purely mechanical work, that the oftentimes perfectly dreaded task would be done ere they are aware. How such a silly little poem as The Pobble That Had No Toes, or The Jumbies, or the Gilligaloo Bird in the Lollypop Tree will help the evening dishes to become washed and dried in a twinkling, with bursts of laughter and merriment from the children.

Try it out, mothers, and see for yourselves. Try one evening just the ordinary way of doing with directions given: "Be sure to dry them right!" "Don't drop that, now!" or "Get that tea towel off your head, Johnny." Then next evening start a song or a poem and see how the work fairly flies and is fully as well done and how happy you all are. Or pretend that the dishes are soldiers and must be marched into the pantry shelves in orderly rows, or that they are birds or beasts or something else to do away with monotony.

When I posted news of the disaster of the Shemmandoah it led to much talk about aircraft, pictures of different kinds were posted and the subject lasted for several days. With something interesting to talk about the children forget to whine or snap the dish cloths around each others ears.

Another use I found for my board was to keep a record of the children's behavior at the table. Every mother knows that the children must be corrected and it gets so tiresome. I accomplish far more by this method than by nagging constantly. The child who has eaten most quietly, taken small bites, chewed well, sat straight and all the rest that goes with polite behavior at the table, finds his name posted on the board with order to report

for a reward. You have no idea how effective this method is!

Our bulletin board has many uses. On it is posted the orders to give to stock buyer, which saves a trip to the field for someone. Once the board is installed there are many uses for it. Anyone who tries one for a week or so will not be without it.—Marilla Whitmore.

## A Chat About Rugs

Ties and carpet rags and pretty bright silk rugs—no one would ever believe one had anything to do with the other. But in nearly every home there is always that bunch of old ties, bright ones, dull ones, pretty ones, homely ones, which mother and sister are always threatening to sort over and burn up. But somehow or other the right minute to do away with them never comes and the pile grows.

Just such a pile I found the other day and I've been having a delightful hour or two a day ever since. I take a pair of shears, a spool of thick black thread, a big wooden crochet hook and of course, these old silk scraps, and settle myself for an hour's enjoyment.

First, I cut the ties into strips lengthwise, strips of about an inch in width. If the ties have padding in, remove it. Then when I get tired cutting I sew the strips together, end to end, mixing them up so there won't be all one color together. Wind this into a ball, now for the crocheting. The hook I use is nine inches long and very easy to handle. I make a loop with the loose end of the strip and begin crocheting round and round, taking an extra stitch here and missing one there, and soon I have the most beautiful little round rug. This is so silky, just right for stepping on when getting in and out of bed. Then we can go about our work knowing there is beauty in everything we do if it does require a little joyous work to find it.

Here is a glad little thought to crochet into a rug:

"This world that we're livin' in  
Is mighty hard to beat,  
You get a thorn with every rose,  
But ain't the roses sweet."

—Lettie Shannon.

## Why Not A Christmas Chest?

Girls have been, with a few exceptions, getting married ever since Eden and they have gradually got to the idea of a "Hope Chest" in which they accumulate a miscellany of articles which they expect to use in their future homes. Sometimes they draw on this store in an emergency for a wedding or birthday present for a friend, but always replace it again for the main object.

Christmas is an ever-recurring annual festival—no sooner is one Christmas over than another is approaching. One would think that there would be more preparedness and something in the way of a

ings at the receipt of thoughtful gifts from friends who have been thoughtlessly overlooked.

Since anticipation is one of the best parts of anything, we may now begin to "enjoy" getting our Christmas chests ready. We can make out a list of friends whom we wish to remember, to thoughtfully consider their tastes, and gradually buy or make the things that would please them most. In this way a little of the giver will go with the gift.

It is easy to make things now, patterns are so simple and so true—and many kinds of goods are quite reasonable. By making things yourself you can have at least two articles for one and in your own choice of colors and designs. House dresses, caps, aprons, kimonos, dressing jackets, combing jackets, children's clothes and what not! Hand embroidered table articles, cutlery rolls, bits of knitting or crochet can be selected and picked up at odd times to be done in lots of time. How much better this than to buy "something" at the last minute, and mail it on the "jump." Bought things should be selected ahead of time when one has bits of odd cash to spare. In this way one does not feel the expense so much.

Of course one has to "cut according to the cloth." If great curtailment is necessary, one must judge according to the number of friends to be remembered.

If cards are to be given, a nice line of personal greeting ones can be selected early and mailed in time to thoughtfully remember a number of distant friends.

A very little cash and a whole lot of thoughtfulness and foresight can make Christmas as joyous and satisfying a time as it is entitled to be. Many say they "dread Christmas" and are "glad when it's over." This should not be; it surely arises from some great defect in themselves. I feel that of a certainty they belong to the "last minute buying" variety, and to them especially I would commend as a remedy a Christmas chest. —Annie Sheppard Armstrong.

## To Clean Walls

Someone has asked for directions for making a "cleanser" for wall paper. As this is a subject of general interest we are passing on the advice to all Guide readers. Commercial wall paper cleanser, which is sold in tins, is more satisfactory than a home-made article. There are several different makes, and your local druggist or hardware dealer will most likely be able to supply it. Follow the printed directions.

A cleanser can be made at home by making a very thick dough of flour and washing soda (two teaspoons of soda to one quart of flour, with water to make a stiff dough). Use a circular motion when cleaning the walls.



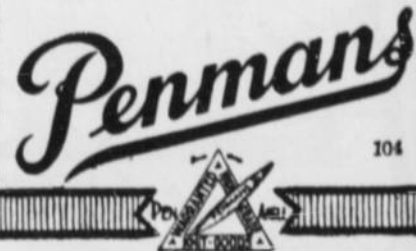
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## Practical Pointers

Gleaned from the experience of Guide readers

**Beef and pork dripping may be clarified** and made suitable for baking in the following manner: Take equal proportions of beef and pork dripping, melt until it is just luke-warm, pour it into a large pan and add about one-third as much boiling water. Let stand until cold, then skim the fat off the top and the sediment will remain in the bottom of the pan. By repeating this process the fat becomes much whiter. I find that fat clarified in this way is splendid for making biscuits, doughnuts and pie crust.—Mrs. H., Alta.

**I find coal oil useful** when I am cleaning. A small quantity of it in hot weather makes a splendid wash for windows. When using it I can get them bright with very little rubbing. I also find it useful when cleaning oilcloth and the nickel trimmings on stoves. I rub the top of the range off with a cloth soaked in coal oil, when the fire is out, and it leaves the stove bright and shiny. I pour some coal oil over dry sawdust and use this to kindle fires. A few spoons full is all that is needed.—Sister Sue.

**I have discovered a way to mend leaky** boilers, tubs, etc. I save old rubber rings of sealers and when a hole appears I clean around it well so as to remove all possible dirt, then break the ring and apply a match to it. When the rubber reaches a liquid state I press it down firmly into the hole with an old knife. One must be careful when doing this not to let the rubber burn too long as the fire will consume the rubber and leave a hard ash which does not stick.—Mrs. E. H., Alta.

**I have made very nice luncheon cloths** for common use and for the children's small table out of flour sacks. I hem the square of material all the way around and then stamp some simple little design on each corner. It is quite an easy matter to buy transfer patterns in any local store or from a mail order house. I blanket stitch all around the edge in either black or some bright color in six-strand embroidery floss. For the children's tea cloth I stamp chickens, dogs, cats, etc., using the same stitch for the outside edge.—Miss A. J., Man.

**Invert the frying pan** over an open fire to remove the odor of fish or onions, then wipe off all traces of smoke with a damp cloth.—Mrs. J. W. W., Man.

**To finish woodwork that has never been** painted, try giving it a coat of burnt umber and linseed oil mixed together. Apply it with a brush as you would paint. When it is dry rub with a woolen cloth. Home-made furniture treated with this looks very nice. The oil and the umber may be purchased at any hardware store.—Sister Sue.

**When the lower part of the sleeve of a** sweater wears out, as children's often do, cut them off, unravel the wool of the upper part. You will find that it will come in handy for knitting mitts and for darning.—Mrs. R. W., Alta.

**The legs of daddy's old heavy socks** will make splendid mitts for Johnnie, especially if lined with cloth or flannel (that is if you do not knit). Fasten his mitts together with a cord and pin it to his overcoat with a safety pin and the mitts are not apt to go astray.—Mrs. J. W. W., Man.

**To clean a water bottle**, pour into it about one tablespoon of vinegar and shake it well. This will remove the lime deposit made by hard water.—Mrs. R. O.

**An excellent fresh air screen** for a window can be made by tacking unbleached cotton to ordinary window screens or to frames made to exactly fit a window. Such a screen will allow fresh air to enter a room and yet prevent a draft. I have used one in our bedroom for several winters and never suffer from colds.—Mrs. W. L. D., Sask.

**When creaming potatoes**, if you want them to be real white and fluffy, heat to the boiling point the milk which you intend to beat into them. Then beat them thoroughly with a large spoon or potato masher until they are light and creamy. Do not have the pan too full so that you will have lots of room in which to whirl them around.—Mrs. B. G. T. Alta.



**EATON'S**  
FALL AND WINTER  
CATALOGUE  
1926—1927

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**THE T. EATON CO LIMITED**  
WINNIPEG CANADA

### The One Big Time For Everybody

When the Christmas spirit is abroad, that is the time when we should all be most generous. In many homes, not only is it the practice to give nice gifts to friends and relatives, but also to "treat the home" as well.

In this little advertisement, in addition to things suitable for giving to others, we suggest a few appropriate articles that a household may "treat the home" to this Christmas—the new rug, a nice radio set or gramophone, the new clock, or something new in linens, etc. Many other nice things, of course, to be found in the EATON Catalogue. Consult it—and

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are contented,  
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17-26

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AT  
Manitoba Agricultural College, 1927

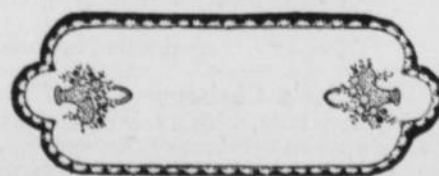
#### WINTER SHORT COURSES

Dairying .....	Jan. 3—April 1, 1927
Poultry .....	Jan. 3—Jan. 14, 1927
Farm Mechanics .....	Jan. 3—Jan. 7, 1927
Engineering .....	Jan. 10—Mar. 4, 1927
Livestock and Forage Crops.....	Jan. 17—Jan. 28, 1927
Beekeeping .....	Jan. 17—Jan. 28, 1927
Horticulture .....	Jan. 31—Feb. 11, 1927
Clothing .....	Jan. 31—Feb. 11, 1927
Marketing and Rural Organization.....	Feb. 14—Feb. 25, 1927
Foods and Nutrition.....	Feb. 14—Feb. 25, 1927
Rural Women's Short Course.....	Feb. 14—Feb. 25, 1927
Cream Graders.....	April 4—April 15, 1927

Send for the general circular and also the special circular outlining the course you are interested in.

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**SOCIETY OF ART NEEDLEWORK**

Dept. 7.

Toronto, 10, Ont.



# The Countrywoman

## Farm Women Meet

**D**URING the first week of November, while the Canadian Council of Agriculture was meeting, in Winnipeg, representatives of the three western farm women's organizations met in conference. There were only two short separate sessions held for the women, as it has become the practice of the inter-provincial body as with the provincial organizations, to, as far as possible, have the women and the men meet together. There has been a growing realization that all of the problems of farm people are of equal concern to men and women and that one can help the other in their solution.

The members in attendance were: Mrs. R. B. Gunn, president of the Women's Section of the C.C.A., and president of the United Farm Women of Alberta; Mrs. G. Hollis, formerly president of the Women's Section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association, and now member of the new board which is bringing about the amalgamation of the two Saskatchewan farm organizations; Mrs. S. E. Gee, president of the U.F.W.M., Miss Mabel E. Finch, secretary of the U.F.W.M., and Miss Amy J. Roe. Mrs. F. Howell, a member of the executive of the U.F.W.M., attended as visitor.

The report of the C.C.A. delegation to Ottawa last April was read at the main conference. As Mrs. Gunn and Miss Finch were members of that delegation they had some special points to discuss with the women representatives. Chief among these was immigration. It was urged that an effort be made to collect statistics from each of the provinces which would show the financial burden imposed upon the provinces through laxity in mental examination of immigrants. These findings are to be reported at the various provincial conventions. It was also asked that the farm women's organizations endeavor to collect information regarding degree of government control over private and corporation effort to bring immigrants into Canada.

All of the provincial farm women's organizations will be asked to make a special study of the tariff as it especially affects magazines, clothing and labor-savers needed in the home.

Progress on the subject of personal naturalization was reported. A letter had been received by the Council office from Hon. Mackenzie King, stating that this matter was on the agenda for discussion at the Imperial Conference.

Some of the subjects which the Women's Section of the Council will ask the provinces to study this winter again are: Cadet training, poultry grading, the legal domicile of married women, truth in fabric legislation and world peace.

## Health in Winter

When the cold weather comes we spend much more of our time indoors. It behooves the mistress of the house to pay some attention to the questions of ventilation and humidity for they are perhaps the most important considerations after lighting and heating. By proper regulation of these two items it is possible to guard the members of the family against colds.

So many people are afraid of letting fresh air into their houses in the winter. If a room is cold they seem to assume that the air in it is fresh. They forget that it is much more difficult to heat a room full of stale impure air than it is to heat one full of pure air.

The cold air of winter, both out-of-doors and in, holds considerably less moisture than the warm air of summer. In our artificially heated houses the air is generally still drier than it is outside. It is very thirsty for moisture. It is so thirsty that it will take moisture from everything in our rooms—from furniture and woodwork, which will warp and shrink; from leather and upholstery, from bookbindings, and, worst of all, from the bodies of the people who live in the house, from their throats, nostrils, hair, finger nails and their skin. Living in

very dry air a person's hair will lose its gloss and her finger nails become brittle.

You may keep the air in your house moist in a number of ways. If you have a hot-air system of heating see that the water pan in your furnace is kept filled. There are special fitting pans for radiators which permit evaporation of water into the air. Foliage plants a-plenty help to keep moisture in the air. But by whatever means you get it be sure to have sufficient moisture in your home this winter. It is now possible to buy small moisture metres which tell when the humidity is right for a certain temperature.

Moistened air is also an economy, for moisture is a better conductor of both heat and cold than is dry air. You can put your hand into an oven which is heated to 400 degrees Fahr. or more, when you could not bear it in boiling water at only 212 degrees. Some summer days are much more uncomfortable than others. They are the moist, muggy days when we say that "we feel the heat more." So in winter when the air of a room is hot and dry it will not feel warm at 75 or 80 degrees. If it is properly humidified it will be comfortable at 65 degrees.

## Those Nights of Broken Sleep

By STRICKLAND GILLILAN

We used to worry for our children's sakes—Because young Jim would carry garter snakes—In his pants pockets, and because Jemima Would take the stairway two steps at a time.

Many a night we have lain awake and fretted Because our Angelina, spoiled and petted, Threw off her little milk cup to the floor; We lie awake and fret over these no more.

For now Jim is thirty-eight and doesn't lug In any pocket, snake or worm or bug; Jemima was thirty-five last June, and weighs Two hundred—does she skip the steps these days?

While Angelina, thirty-two or so, Ceased, decades since, her little cup to throw Upon the floor—Wish we had back the sleep We missed when o'er their faults we used to weep.

## Municipal Doctors

Not very long ago there came a letter to our desk from a farm woman telling of her homestead experience in Saskatchewan. Her family of six children were born on the farm. She made this statement, which though simple is very significant to those who read between the lines the heart-breaking experience of many mothers who came to help settle the West: "We never had a doctor in the house except when we had scarlet fever, and then I nursed the children myself as my husband had his machine away threshing and we were quarantined. He stayed out so that he could bring me the things I needed. We lost our baby. She had never been very strong and I did not know that it was scarlet fever until too late."

That is a story which could be duplicated many times by people now living on the prairies. There are those who say that the settlement of the West has cost far too much in the lives of women and children. That was the price which pioneers had to pay. It is a price that is still being paid in the thinly settled, more remote sections.



One could easily believe this picture to be a photographic reproduction of some great painting because of its simplicity and strength of composition. It is a copy of a photograph of a Doukhobor woman cutting bread, taken by Edith Watson.

Better health services for rural communities has been one of the most important objectives of the organized farm people. They have sought to reach it by lending their strength to the formation of hospital areas, the building of hospitals, securing the services of municipal nurses and doctors, child health clinics, dental and medical clinics. As the years go on one can mark progress but it is still much too slow.

Elsewhere in this issue appears a story of how one rural municipality endeavored to put the services of a good doctor within the reach of all of its people. It is a story that could be told of a number of other municipalities in Saskatchewan. Sarnia was the first to start the scheme and has been working under it for eight years. Dr. Schmidt, located at Holdfast, is doing the same kind of work as Dr. Johnson. Ayr, with a doctor at Leroy, has a somewhat similar plan.

Their example is one which should bring inspiration to those who are seeking some practical way of meeting the health needs of rural people.

## Pernickety Eaters

To be brought up to eat what is on the table is, indeed, a blessing, all the way through life. The child who is permitted to pick and choose what he will eat is almost certain to become pernickety, and in so doing parents are making a grave mistake. No child is a competent judge of what is good for him, and often is apt to have unreasonable prejudices about the very foods he needs most. For instance, a youngster for some unknown reason may decide that he doesn't want to take milk or greens or other vegetables, and if permitted to have his own way, is being deprived of valuable minerals. If left to his own devices, a child very often selects meats, potatoes, pie, cake and candy, all of which are good foods, but by themselves do not provide all the elements for growth. To try to build a healthy body on a limited number of foods is like trying to make brick or mix cement without the right ingredients.

Then, too, in adult life, a person with marked likes and dislikes is apt to be a trial to his family, especially to the one who prepares his meals. Worse still, when he goes to other houses his finicky ways cause trouble for the hostess if he does not care for the food provided. It is interesting and sometimes powerfully inconvenient to note the fads of hired men. Just now two of our help will eat anything put in front of them and thoroughly enjoy it, too. The other two are examples of men who, as children, probably were asked what they would have to eat, and whose whims were catered to. The result is that either one or both won't touch macaroni, cheese, baked beans, butter, scrambled eggs, omelettes, several kinds of puddings, creamed vegetables, beets or curry. Their faddy ways mean extra cooking and dishes and pans and these men do not have such a well-rounded diet as the others.

Judging from remarks made by parents, there will be a lot of pernickety men and women in the next generation. "My Muriel won't touch milk puddings—all she likes is pies"; "Tommy simply won't eat his meals and then gets hungry at bedtime, and cries for bread and jam"; "I cooked some greens specially for Sarah and she wouldn't have a bite, although she'd eat all the pickles in sight." These youngsters and others who are permitted to pick and choose are really to be pitied, because they are starving for the minerals and vitamins essential for growth, and are developing a habit that will handicap them throughout life. On the other hand, children who are kindly but firmly made to eat what is put before them are fortunate, indeed. Not only are their bodies properly nourished, but they develop good habits that make them pleasant to cater for when at home or abroad. True, the job of training young hopefuls to eat wholesome foods of all kinds is not always easy, but it is well worth the effort.—Mary H.



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SOCIETY OF ART NEEDLEWORK Dept. 5. Toronto 10, Ont.

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To-night—give your hair and scalp a thorough washing with a pure, stimulating shampoo like that made by Seven Sutherland Sisters. Then when the hair is dry apply a Little Hair Fertilizer, supplied with Scalp Cleaner. It nourishes the hair roots. Follow this plan and the menace of thin, dry, dead hair will never worry you. If your druggist cannot supply you, write direct for this new package—

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**FIRST PRIZE**—Pontiac Six Cylinder Coach, \$1,240 f.o.b. Winnipeg. Manufactured by the General Motors Corporation. Combines size, appearance, performance and engineering design. This car, if chosen, will be delivered free of charge to the winner's nearest station or town.

# Can You Solve This Puzzle?

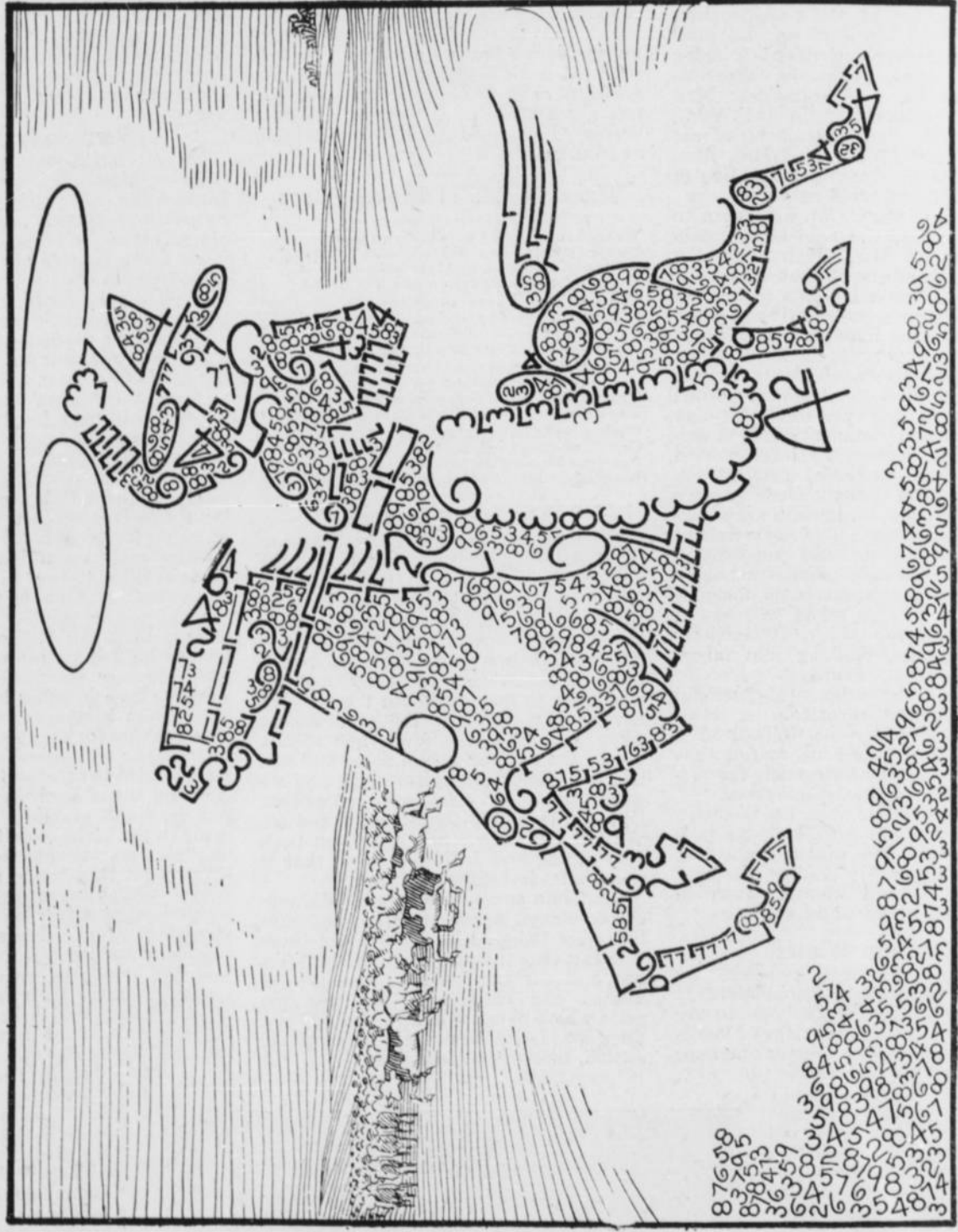
**First Prize**  
**\$7,130.00**  
**IN PRIZES**

**190**  
**\$2,400.00**  
**PRIZES**

**30 "SPECIAL PRIZES" for Best Solutions Received Before November 30**  
(SEE PRIZE LIST)

**Everything Clear Cut -- Nothing to Baffle You -- Everyone an Equal Chance**

## How Many Cattle on this Range?



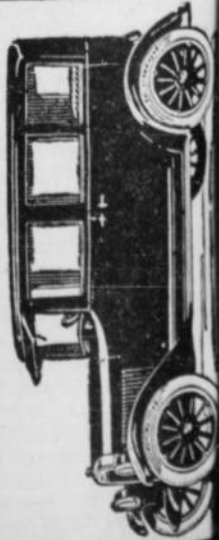
### HOW TO OBTAIN THE ANSWER

Add together the figures in the picture thus: 6+2+9+7=24. The sum total of all the figures is the answer to the problem. Every figure is complete and the drawing is entirely free from tricks and illusions. There are no figures hidden in the background. The figures range from 2 to 9, each standing alone, thus, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.



**PREMIER JOHN BRACKEN**  
of Manitoba, who erased one or more figures from the picture.

**Send for Extra Charts**



### THE JUDGES

The manner in which the details of the contest were handled last year gave such general satisfaction that the same procedure will be followed this year. Hon. John Bracken and T. A. Cregar have erased one or more figures from the puzzle, so that no one knows the correct answer. This is explained more fully elsewhere. Three other officials have been appointed to examine the contest records, award the prizes and look after the interests of the contestants. J. H. Evans, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba; R. S. Law, Secretary of the United Grain Growers Limited, and K. Drennan, Managing Director of John Scott & Co., Chartered Accountants, are the men selected for this part of the work. Their awards gave unanimous satisfaction last year and we are glad to have them represent contestants again this year. Every contestant is assured of fair and impartial treatment.



**FIRST PRIZE**—Essex Six Cylinder Coach, \$1,190 f.o.b. Winnipeg. All-steel, clear-vision body. Built by Hudson organization. This car, if chosen, will be delivered free of charge to the winner's nearest station or town.

### NO ONE KNOWS THE CORRECT ANSWER

Premier Bracken and Mr. Cregar each erased one or more figures from the puzzle picture. Neither of them knew what figures the other erased, nor does any member of The Guide's staff possess this information. Each official made a note of the figures he erased and placed this information in a sealed envelope in his own safety deposit vault, where it will remain until after the contest closes. Until these



**HON. T. A. CREGAR**  
President of the United Grain Growers Limited, who erased one or more figures from the picture.

figures were erased the artist and Contest Department knew the correct total. After the contest closes Premier Bracken and Mr. Cregar will make known the numbers they erased. These will be subtracted from the original correct answer, giving the present correct answer. In other words, the correct answer to the problem is the sum total of all the figures in the picture printed herewith.

**Start Counting Tonight**



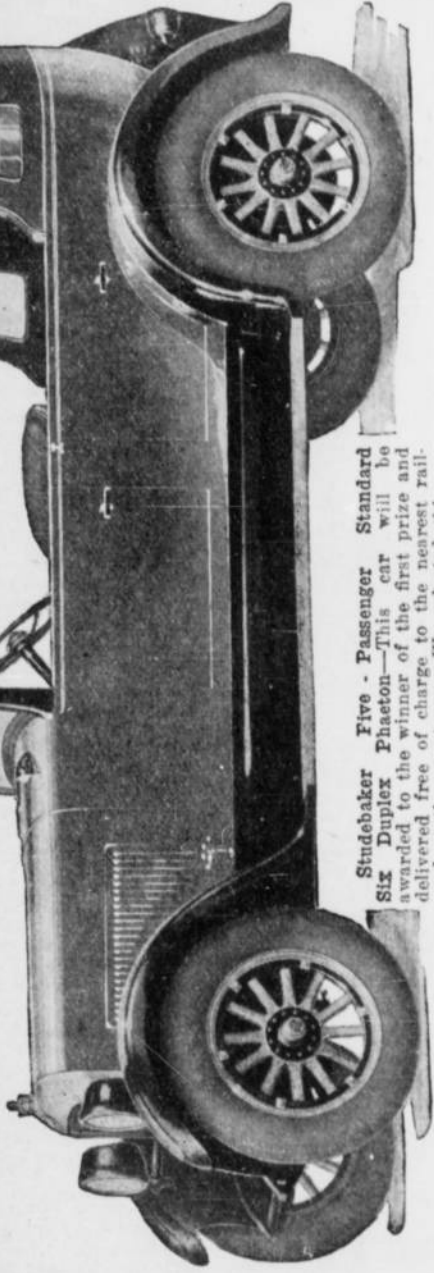


## Win Fame, Fortune and Happiness at One Stroke

### FIRST GRAND AWARD

**\$2,400.00**

\$1,650 Studebaker and \$750 extra cash. (See Prize List).



Studebaker Five - Passenger Standard Six Duplex Phaeton—This car will be awarded to the winner of the first prize and delivered free of charge to the nearest railroad station or town. We selected this car from among nineteen Studebaker models. It combines airiness with closed car comfort in thirty seconds. Some of its features are automatic spark control, steering gear lock, genuine leather upholstery, improved emergency brake and safety light control, combination stop and tail light, improved tire carrier, oil drain valve, oil filter and waterproof ignition.

### A Couple of Home Run Hits

Since the first announcement of the present contest was published, we have received several letters similar to those found below. Note the pleasure these contestants obtained from our previous Figure Puzzle Competition.

"Dears Sirs:—

"It was with great interest that I read the announcement of your 'Third and Best Figure Puzzle.' I hope it is the same as the last one was, at least on the same principle. That was the most exciting contest I ever entered. I thoroughly enjoyed every minute of it—MRS. F. DAVIS, Sintaluta, Sask."

"Dears Sirs:—

"I am enclosing a coupon for some copies of your Figure Puzzle, and complete list of prizes and details of the contest. I was not lucky enough last year to win a prize, but I enjoyed the fun and the excitement of working it out and I think your methods of carrying out these contests are very good indeed. It helps to pass away the long winter nights.—J. F. TAYLOR, Evesham, Sask."

## \$7,130.00 in Prizes

### FIRST PRIZE—Total value \$2,400

\$1,650 Studebaker Six Cylinder Duplex Phaeton, plus \$750 cash extra at the rate of \$50 for every dollar sent in up to \$5,000, and \$100 cash extra for every dollar sent in from \$5,000 to \$10. Not more than \$10 in subscriptions can be applied on one answer. A contestant must send in not less than \$5.00 worth of subscriptions to qualify for this prize.

### FIRST PRIZE—(If the contestant does not qualify as above) total value \$1,440

Choice of a \$1,190 Essex or Pontiac Coach, worth \$1,240 f.o.b. Winnipeg, plus \$200 cash extra, at the rate of \$50 for every dollar sent in up to \$4,000. If a contestant sends in more than \$4,000 he qualifies for the Studebaker car.

### SECOND PRIZE—Total value \$1,370

Choice of \$1,070 Chevrolet Sedan or Overland "Whippet" Coach, priced at \$1,040, f.o.b. Winnipeg, plus \$300 cash extra, at the rate of \$30 for every dollar sent in up to \$10. To qualify, a contestant must send in not less than \$5.00 worth of subscriptions.

### SECOND PRIZE—(If the contestant does not qualify as above) total value \$1,055

Choice of a \$905 Star or "Whippet" Touring Car, priced at \$935, f.o.b. Winnipeg, and \$120 cash extra, at the rate of \$30 for every dollar sent in up to \$4,000. If a contestant sends in more than \$4,000 and wins the second prize, he qualifies for the \$1,370 prize.

### THIRD PRIZE—Total value \$700

\$500 cash, plus \$200 cash extra, at the rate of \$20 for every dollar sent in up to \$10.

### FOURTH PRIZE—Total value \$450

\$300 cash, plus fifteen times the amount sent in up to \$10.

### FIFTH PRIZE—Total value \$300

\$200 cash, plus ten times the amount sent in up to \$10.

### SIXTH PRIZE—Total value \$150

\$100 cash, plus five times the amount sent in up to \$10.

### SEVENTH PRIZE—Total value \$100

\$80 cash, plus two times the amount sent in up to \$10.

### EIGHT, NINTH AND TENTH PRIZES—\$50 each.

THIRTY PRIZES—Cash \$20 each.

### THIRTY PRIZES—Cash \$10 each.

### THIRTY PRIZES—Cash \$5.00 each.

### 30 "Special" Prizes \$150

Thirty "Special" prizes will be awarded to ten contestants in each of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, who send in the first correct or nearest correct answers on or before November 30, 1926, as follows:

First Prize	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta
Second Prize	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$20.00
Third Prize	10.00	10.00	10.00
Fourth Prize	5.00	5.00	5.00
Fifth Prize	3.00	3.00	3.00
Six Prizes each	2.00	2.00	2.00
	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$50.00

The winning of a special prize does not interfere in any way with your winning one of the other prizes. As the correct answer will not be announced until after the contest closes, special prizes will be awarded at the same time as all other prizes.

It only takes a short time to solve the problem. There are ten prizes to be awarded to ten persons in each of the prairie provinces. Why not go after a "Special" prize tonight! Who can solve the puzzle in the shortest time!



SECOND PRIZE—Star 5-passenger touring car, \$905 f.o.b. Winnipeg. All cars are latest models. This one is equipped with bumpers and wings. Delivered free to your nearest station or town.

## HOW TO ENTER

1. Everyone living in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta can take part in the contest except:
  - (a) Employees, their immediate families and anyone connected with The Grain Growers' Guide.
  - (b) Residents in towns or cities with a population of over 2,500, not owners of farm land.
  - (c) Prize winners in the 1924-25 and 1925-26 contest who won more than \$100.

2. Additional puzzle charts, on a good grade of paper, may be obtained by writing to the Contest Department, The Grain Growers' Guide. They will be mailed free of charge.

3. Every figure in this picture is complete, and the drawing is entirely free from tricks and illusions. If any contestant is in doubt, however, about a figure the Contest Department will be glad to give a ruling on it. Put a circle around the figure and send the marked chart with your letter.

4. When you have solved the puzzle, put your answer on the coupon and remittance blank. Fill it out carefully and send not less than \$1.00 as an entrance fee to the contest, and also a three-year subscription to The Grain Growers' Guide. \$2.00 entitles you to a seven-year subscription; \$3.00 to an eleven-year subscription. Renewal subscriptions count the same as new and will be extended from the day the present subscription expires. A subscription for more than \$3.00 will not be accepted. Every dollar sent in must represent your own subscription or one collected from a person living in the prairie provinces.

5. Be sure the full amount of the subscription is sent direct to the Contest Department of The Grain Growers' Guide. Contestants, because of the large prize lists, are not entitled to any premiums, nor can agents or postmasters deduct a commission.

6. The contest will close in January, but send in your solution as soon as possible, as there are special prizes for early solution senders. For full details see "Special Prizes." 7. Everyone has an equal opportunity. You can win the First Prize and \$50 in cash on a one-dollar subscription, but note that the value of the first six prizes increases if you send in more money (see Prize List). Aim to win the maximum value of the Grand Prize. Either new or renewal subscriptions collected from friends or neighbors are accepted and the amount will be applied to your answer. At the amazingly low cost of \$1.00 for three years, you can easily persuade a friend or neighbor to subscribe to our journal. New readers may enter the contest providing they comply with the rules.

8. You can submit as many answers as you like, providing each answer is accompanied by a \$1.00 subscription, but if one of your answers is correct the money sent in with your other answers will not increase the total value of the prize.

9. Readers who give their subscription to some other contestant and later on want to send in an answer themselves, may do so, providing they write on the coupon the name of the person they paid their subscription to, also the amount paid. No further payment is necessary.

10. Contestants should remit by postal note, bank, postal or express money order. These should be made payable to The Grain Growers' Guide.

11. Only one person in any household can win a regular prize. No solution can be changed after it is once registered.

12. In case of a tie for any prize, a second puzzle will be presented, which will be as practicable and as solvable as the first. Only those tied for a prize will be permitted to solve puzzle No. 2. Should two or more persons be tied for a prize, that prize and as many prizes following as there are persons tied will be reserved for them before any prizes will be awarded for less correct solutions.

13. The Contest Department of The Grain Growers' Guide reserves the right to alter the rules and regulations for the protection of contestants or The Guide; to refund subscriptions and disqualify any competitors whom they consider undesirable, and to finally decide all questions which may arise. Competitors are assured of the same fair and impartial treatment that has marked Guide contests in the past.



SECOND PRIZE—Overland "Whippet" Five-Passenger Touring Car, \$935 f.o.b. Winnipeg. This new light weight car embodies many improvements. If chosen it will be delivered free of charge to the winner's nearest station or town.

## Use this Coupon When Sending in Your Answer

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

My answer to the problem is.....cattle on the range, and if this is the winning answer, send the prize to me to the following address.

NAME.....	P.O.....	Prov.....
New or renewal subscriptions as follows:		
Name.....	Address.....	Amount.....
Name.....	Address.....	Amount.....
Name.....	Address.....	Amount.....
Name.....	Address.....	Amount.....
Name.....	Address.....	Amount.....

Contestants who have previously sent in an answer or remittance to this puzzle, please fill in these blanks. Answer sent in.....Date.....

IMPORTANT—Answer all questions carefully.

Address correspondence to: The Contest Department, care of  
The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Manitoba  
NOTE—If your subscription was sent in by another contestant you must put his or her name and address below:  
Name.....P.O.....Prov.....

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:  
\$1.00 for three years.  
\$2.00 for seven years.  
\$3.00 for eleven years.



# WIN TWENTY-FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS

## The Opportunity of a Lifetime

No previous contest offer has ever equalled this one. Never before has such a valuable prize been offered for something which required so little effort. This prize is a small fortune in itself and the Figure Puzzle provides real pleasure, a genuine thrill and a profitable way to invest a few spare evening hours. Whether you live miles from a post office or station, whether you are young or old, rich or poor, professor or laborer, you have an opportunity equal to that of the most brilliant scholar to win the First Grand Award.

### Some of The Prizes

**\$2,400.00 First Grand Award \$2,400.00**

The first grand award is a splendid Five-Passenger Studebaker Duplex Phaeton and \$750 "Extra Cash." Think of all you could do with this prize. This six cylinder car will provide you and your friends with all the pleasure trips you want. It will save both time and money during the busy season when machinery repairs are needed. The \$750 extra cash alone will pay for many improvements on your farmstead or home. If you have a car and prefer this, or any other prize in cash, we can arrange this for you. Such a prize and the honor of winning it is surely worth a little of your spare time.

**\$1,440.00 Alternative First Prize \$1,440.00**

A choice of two six cylinder cars, the Essex and the Pontiac, and \$200 "Extra Cash" is offered to the first prize winner in the event he does not qualify for the Studebaker. Those who know something about cars, will appreciate our efforts to select the best from among the most modern achievements of the automobile industry. Increased power, increased comfort, greater durability and greater economy, are a few of the improvements in these cars. Remember the winning of this or any prize depends entirely upon the answer submitted.

**\$1,370 SECOND GRAND AWARD**

Thousands of hard-working people would consider this amount of money a small fortune. The winner will have his choice of a Chevrolet Sedan or an Overland Whippet Coach and \$300 "Extra Cash." The liberality of this prize speaks for itself. We hope it will help some ambitious person along the road to greater comfort and happiness.

**\$1,055—Alternative Second Prize—\$1,055**

This prize consists of a choice of a Star or Overland Whippet Touring Car and \$120 "Extra Cash." It will be awarded to the second prize winner in the event he does not qualify for the \$1,370 prize. While many would solve the puzzle even if no prizes were offered, a prize like this makes the effort doubly worth while.

**\$700—Third Grand Award—\$700**

The winner will receive a cash prize of \$500 and \$200 "Extra Cash" for every dollar sent in up to \$10 (see prize list for complete information dealing with the manner in which the total value of all the Grand Prizes is obtained).

**\$450—Fourth Grand Award—\$450**

This prize and all succeeding prizes on the prize list are cash prizes. Only one regular prize and one special prize will be awarded to one household, but there is no reason why several persons in the same district should not win a prize.

**\$300—Fifth Grand Award—\$300**

\$300 spent wisely will purchase a vast amount of pleasure or a great many articles of necessity. Think of winning this prize in a few hours of your spare time.

**\$150—Sixth Grand Award—\$150**

Do not imagine because of the exceptional generosity of the foregoing prizes that this prize is small. Just think of the many ways in which you could use it. This and all the remaining prizes are handsome awards for the effort required to win them.



Everybody builds "Castles in the Air." Everyone dreams of a brighter future. Most of us never stop planning how we can build up a model farm home, with better horses, livestock, machinery and buildings, or how we can get enough money saved to take a big holiday trip to some distant holiday resort, or to the old home of our childhood days. Sometimes when luck is against us, even a little "Extra Cash" would make the future look brighter, while to become the owner of a fine six cylinder car, to experience the thrill of driving it, the pleasure it would bring to the whole family would, indeed, seem more like a dream than a reality. Yet, here in this puzzle contest is a great opportunity to gratify your desires, to achieve the ambition of many years, to make almost any of your dreams come true. The sooner you start the more you will enjoy it.

## Method Makes For Accuracy

In order to be successful in solving the Figure Puzzle all mistakes must be avoided. Haphazard methods may be alright for the cross-word puzzle, but not for the Figure Puzzle. To get the best results, contestants should work according to a plan. Neatness is of first importance, and almost any method of solving the puzzle will increase your accuracy.

Any of the following methods are better than no method at all. Perhaps you may hit upon a combination of two methods which will reduce to a minimum the possibility of mistakes, or you may think of a method of your own which will suit your purpose better:

**METHOD 1.**—Blot out each figure on the puzzle chart as it is written down on another sheet of paper. This sheet of paper should be ruled into columns, a column for each of the unit figures (two's, three's, four's, etc.), in the chart. As you blot a figure out, simply mark the figure in the column for that figure. This method prevents contestants from making the mistake of adding the same figure twice, but does not permit of checking your work.

**METHOD 2.**—Find out how many of each of the figures ranging from two (2) to nine (9) were used in making the puzzle. First, count all the two's (2's), then all the three's (3's) and so on.

**METHOD 3.**—Take a combination of figures, which when added together make ten (10), and write all the ten's (10's) on a separate sheet of paper. For example: 5 and 3 and 2 make 10; or 7 and 3 make 10, or 6 and 2 and 2 make 10. The ten's (10's) are easily added together without much danger of a mistake being made.

**METHOD 4.**—Cut or mark the puzzle into several pieces, possibly fifteen or twenty pieces, each about the same size. Add together all the figures in each piece of the puzzle, simply marking out each figure as it is added. This method permits you to check and recheck your work to make sure no mistakes have been made.

## SAVE THIS ANNOUNCEMENT

Even if you are unable to start solving the puzzle immediately, you should save this announcement. The contest does not close until January, and no matter when your answer is sent in, your chance of winning a prize is just as good as if your answer was sent in the day after the contest begins. Remember, there are one hundred and ninety (190) prizes, and by saving this announcement you may easily win the \$2,400 Grand Award.

### FILL OUT THE COUPON CAREFULLY

Write plainly and answer each question on the coupon. Be sure you do not violate any of the rules. We suggest that your remittance take the form of a Postal Note or a Money Order.

During our last contest, several coupons came in without an answer marked thereon. Others forgot to put down their addresses, some failed to send any remittance, and other mistakes of this kind occurred which caused delay and made it harder to keep the records straight. Don't overlook these words of caution.

**Don't envy your neighbor if he wins one of the Big Prizes.  
Send your Solution at once and win a Prize Yourself.**

**Turn Your YEARNING Power Into EARNING Power**

### What To Do

#### 1. Send for additional puzzle charts.

Extra copies of the puzzle will be of great assistance in the winning of a prize. You can use them to try out several different methods of solving the puzzle. You can loan them to your friends and get their assistance. If you spoil one copy, you will have another with which to check your work.

#### 2. Get all the facts.

All the necessary information is contained in this announcement and the explanations are made as simple as possible. It will help you to avoid mistakes and delay if you read the explanations carefully. Find out who

can take part, also how the prizes are awarded. Read some of the suggested methods of solving the puzzle. As soon as you understand all the details follow out the next suggestion.

#### 3. Plan your work.

Choose a time when you can work at the puzzle without being disturbed. It only takes a few hours to solve the puzzle. If you cannot finish the work in one evening, be careful that none of your working papers are destroyed. Method makes for accuracy.

#### 4. AIM AT THE GRAND PRIZES

If you start as soon as you receive this announcement, you will have a good opportunity to win one of the "Special Prizes". On the opposite side of the page you will notice some of the grand prizes listed. A careful reading of this announcement will show you how easy it is to win the maximum amount of any of the prizes. We suggest that you qualify for the Studebaker car and the "Extra Cash" awarded with it.

#### 5. Enlist the Aid of Your Friends

Your friends and neighbors will soon be as keenly interested in the puzzle as you are and will be glad to assist you. Possibly they may be able to explain any point not quite clear.

#### 6. Put Energy and Determination Into Your Effort

The person who displays these qualifications to the best advantage will win out. If you really want to win you can. The puzzle is not very difficult. Do not let anyone discourage you.

#### 7. Take Advantage of the Assistance We Offer

To help you win, we provide extra charts free of charge. We allow anyone who gives you a subscription to submit an answer without additional cost, and our reduced subscription rate of \$1.00 for three years makes it easy for you to win a prize really worth while.

#### 8. Make an Early Start

While it makes very little difference, whether you send in your answer now or the day the contest closes, we urge you to send in your answer as soon as possible. You will stand a better chance of winning a "Special Prize," you will also have an opportunity to check over your solution, and you will have more time to qualify for the maximum amount of the Grand Awards.





## Makes Hens Lay!

Keep your poultry in healthy, vigorous condition with

**CHICKADEE**  
YEAST FOOD  
for POULTRY



### Increases Egg Production

Rich in vitamins which stimulate the appetite and aid digestion. Ask your Poultry Supply Dealer.

Send for free booklet.

E. W. GILLETT CO. LTD.  
Toronto, Canada.

## Makes Poultry Pay!

### Vita Gland Tablets Are Guaranteed to Make Hens Lay Within Three Days

Hens have glands just as human beings have and they also require vitamins. Because they directly stimulate the organs involved in egg production, the new Vita-Gland tablets, crushed into hens' drinking water turn winter loafers into busy layers within three days. Science has discovered how to control egg production by using essential vitamins and gland extract that works directly on the OVARIAN or EGG-producing gland of the hen. Government experiment stations report that hens properly fed vitamins, etc., lay 300 eggs as against the 60 of the average hen.

#### Try This Liberal Offer

EGGS, EGGS, EGGS and fine healthy chicks, prosperous flocks without fuss or bother, or drugs, or expensive feeds, can be had. Just drop these VITA-GLAND tablets into drinking water. So simple to double your profits. Summer production at winter prices. So confident are the Vita-Gland Laboratories, manufacturers of the original and genuine VITA-GLAND tablets, that they will be amazed at results, that they offer to send a box for your own use. This is how: Send no money, just name. They will mail two big boxes, each regular \$1.25, a generous supply. When they arrive, pay the postman only \$1.25 and a few cents postage, collected on delivery. When your neighbor sees the wonderful increase of eggs in your nests, sell him one box, and thus your box has cost you nothing. We guarantee you satisfaction or money back without question. So write today and get dozens of extra eggs this simple, easy way. Write Vita-Gland Laboratories, 1031 Bohan Building, Toronto, Ont.



## High Blood Pressure

(Hypertension),

Obesity and allied diseases treated under proper medical supervision.

Special treatment for Nervousness, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Insomnia.

Electrical and Natural Mineral Baths unequalled in Canada.

Massage—Masseur and Masseuse.

REASONABLE RATES

Comfortable and Cheerful Environment Write for fuller information

**The Mineral Springs Sanatorium**

ELMWOOD, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

## No Finish--No Profit

A practical poultrywoman testifies that the profits in raising table fowl depend on the condition in which the birds are put on the market

By MARGARET LAMB

WITH so much better prices for a well-finished article and considering the trouble and work involved in raising poultry, I find it certainly pays to sell only the carefully fattened product. Most people agree that dressed poultry brings on the whole, better returns than that shipped alive, even though the latter is somewhat less trouble. Live shipping is fine for stuff such as the old hens and chickens that have been very early hatched, that must be got rid of before the cool weather commences.

Of course, the different kinds of poultry require different fattening treatment. Chickens may be put in any dry place where they will not be molested. Roosts are not necessary, but they should have plenty of clean litter at all times and should not be overcrowded. If they are suspected of being lousy treat them all to a good dusting of insect powder on the start. Should they fight, darken the pen between meals.

Chickens should be fed three times a day all they will clean up in 15 minutes. For the first two feeds of the day give mash moistened to be crumbly and at night feed whole grain. The mash may be composed of barley and oat chop, moistened with milk preferably. Low grade flour, cornmeal and shorts or boiled potatoes are all good additions to the mash. They should at all times have grit and clean water before them.

At night feed whole wheat, barley or corn or a mixture of any grains obtainable. Too much corn is said to make the flesh yellow, while milk and wheat are said to give a fine white flesh. Occasional feeds of green food helps the digestion and appetite.

Birds that have been accustomed to free range, feed lightly at first, and withhold food for 24 hours if they "stall" on their food, and change the rations as much as possible. From ten to 21 days should fatten well-grown chickens, depending on breed and condition at the beginning of the fattening period.

#### Turkeys Need Special Treatment

Turkeys require different treatment. If they are closely confined they mope and will not eat, so they must be given some freedom. Those that are accustomed to hand-feeding may be called up and fed at noon, then at night shut in any shed that is rain-proof and fed then, and again in the morning before letting out. Much the same food as the chickens take is good for the turkeys, but they are much more finicky about their food and require more green food. Cabbage is an excellent green food for them if you have it. Turkeys take longer to fatten than chickens because they cannot be stuffed to the same extent.

Geese and ducks, particularly the latter, cannot stand having their feet cold, so they require plenty of straw in their quarters and it often renewed. Feed the mash rather on the sloppy side and provide water for them to drink as dry mash or

whole grain will often choke them if they have not plenty of water to wash it down with. If possible they should have an occasional swim to keep their feathers clean, as most people are anxious to save these even if they do not keep chicken feathers.

#### Killing

All fowl should be starved at least 24 hours before killing as they look better and keep better, too. Also you will lose at least one grade on any bird having food in the crop. They may have all the water they want.

For killing chickens and turkeys, a fairly long, narrow-bladed knife is necessary as these birds must be "stuck" and properly bled. First suspend the bird by the feet from a rafter, so that they cannot strike against any hard surface during the dressing process. Then with the bird's head in your left hand and the knife in your right, force the mouth open. Then cut diagonally from left to right about half an inch back of where the skull joins the neck. This cuts the jugular vein and the blood should run in a stream when the knife is withdrawn. As quickly as possible jab the knife up through the cleft in the roof of the mouth till it pierces the brain. A half-turn each way is sufficient to cause the bird to lose all feeling.

#### Care of Fresh Killed Birds

Plucking should commence at once. Pluck the wings first, a few feathers at a time. Do not try to hold turkeys by the wing while fluttering as the wing bones are very easily broken. The feet and heads are then washed and the fowl placed on an old rug or blanket till all animal heat has left the body. Great care must be taken in handling that the skin is not barked, for when cooled it is most unsightly. Some companies prefer the fowl trussed and the heads neatly wrapped in brown or white paper, while others do not. It is well to enquire of the prospective purchaser how they are to be finished. Be sure, however, to do them in a uniform manner.

Ducks and geese are killed by breaking the neck or by cutting off the head. Have the wash boiler on the stove with three or four inches of boiling water in it, and a rack, to hold the bird in the steam in place. Steam for a few seconds, remove and wrap closely for two or three minutes and the feathers will be easily removed. Wash the feet and, if the head has not been taken off in killing, sever it and draw the skin up over the neck and tie securely with a cord, and put away to cool.

Be sure that all fowl are thoroughly cooled before packing. Pack together one size and quality, first lining boxes with wrapping paper. Place paper between layers and pack firmly that the birds will not knock about in transit. Fasten boxes neatly and securely, label distinctly and correctly, and you will then stand more chance of securing the highest market price for your product.



A good job of brush breaking on the farm of Jos. Bassett, Cuvier, Sask.

## "Diamond Dye"

### Any Garment

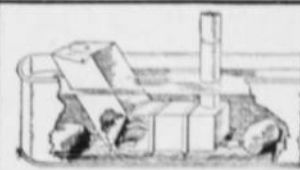
### or Drapery

#### Dip to Tint or Boil to Dye



Each 15-cent package contains directions so simple any woman can tint soft, delicate shades or dye rich, permanent colors in lingerie, silks, ribbons, skirts, waists, dresses, coats, stockings, sweaters, draperies, coverings, hangings — everything!

Buy Diamond Dyes—no other kind—and tell your druggist whether the material you wish to color is wool or silk, or whether it is linen, cotton or mixed goods.



MAX

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Made from finest quality heavy-gauge material, all the seams being thoroughly welded. The grate is removable and we supply two lengths of 5-inch galvanized pipe and coal rake.

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ROLLER BEARING  
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THE History of Industry clearly shows that manufacturing costs *decrease* as production *increases*. Production is based on public demand.

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That is why Stewart-Warner Matched-Unit Radio is one of the biggest sellers on the continent and the lowest-priced, quality radio on the market today.

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**Matched-Unit Radio**  
INSTRUMENT plus TUBES plus REPRODUCER plus ACCESSORIES

*The*  
**Greatest Value  
in Radio Today**



**MODEL 300**

**A WIDE RANGE OF MODELS**

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114 Dominion Bldg., Toronto, Ont



# - - R-a-d-i-o - -

Edited by D. R. P. COATS, Director CKY



W. A. Duffield

## The Men Behind the Man Behind the "Mike."

While radio announcers share the stage with radio artists and derive all kinds of publicity, there are silent workers in our broadcasting stations whose contributions to public service are, perhaps, insufficiently appreciated by the majority of listeners. The radio operators' duties include the placing of microphones in downtown theatres or churches for the coming night's broadcast, testing telephone lines, care and maintenance of studio and station equipment and hours of "monitoring" the programs. By monitoring is meant attentive listening to every sound passing through the transmitter and the exercise of proper control at the amplifier. Radio listeners have the privilege of tuning out anything which does not please them. Not so the station operator. He enjoys or endures unceasingly whatever the studio gods may send—that is part of his job. The terrible effects of



Ed. Dusang

it all upon big Bill Duffield, of CKY, are evident in his picture above. Bill was a wireless operator on H.M.S. Queen Elizabeth, when she was flagship of the British fleet. The rolling prairies got him at last, however, and now you'll find him in charge of the new station at Manitoba Agricultural College. Ed. Dusang was a prominent Winnipeg amateur radio enthusiast and, later, in charge of the wireless equipment at Selkirk gold-mine. Ed. has dubbed the new station location at M.A.C. "The Midway"—because it is midway between the poultry department and the hog-pens. When broadcasts are put on by remote control at provincial points, Ed. usually gets the trip with his portable amplifier. In amateur radio circles, Bill is known by his call letters 4DU and Ed. by 4EA. Good boys, both of 'em.

## Mainly Correspondence

**S**O unexpectedly heavy has been the mail received from Guide readers following publication of my recent article on "The Thrill in Telegraphing," that I am obliged to devote a considerable portion of the space allotted me in this issue to answering numerous questions asked, and offering suggestions which may be helpful to those who have the inclination and patience to become amateur radiotelegraph operators. Apologies seem less necessary, however, when I think of the great need existing for more amateurs in these prairie provinces and the boon which the hobby might mean to parents who would keep their boys at home. "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do" is an old saying and a very true one. Old Nick has a poor chance with the boy who spends long evenings making up his short-wave receiver, mastering the code and eventually transmitting greetings to thousands of brother amateurs scattered throughout the length and breadth of this continent. As one who has had much to do with the training of boys and young men in this most fascinating hobby, I venture the statement that I have yet to find the radio amateur with a bad streak. Obedience to law and order is one of the principal tenets of the amateur fraternity taught by the rulers of that remarkable body to which most amateurs belong, the American Radio Relay League. Members of this organization have frequently been selected by the Canadian and United States governments for work requiring the special knowledge gained by these young men through their amateur radio experience. Their contributions to the improvement of broadcast receiving apparatus alone have well repaid the encouragement accorded them by the authorities on this side of the Atlantic. In short, these amateurs are an asset to the country and deserve attention.

### Learning the Code

Over 200 correspondents have requested a copy of the code used in radiotelegraphy, with hints for learning it. Here it is:

A .-.	I .-.-	Q -.-.
B -...-	J .-.-	R .-.
C -.-.	K .-.-	S ...
D -..	L .-.-	T -.
E .	M .-.-	U .-.
F .-.-	N .-	V ...
G -.-.	O -.-.	W -.-
H ....	P -.-.	X -.-.
1 .-.-.-	Y -.-.	Z -.-.
2 .-.-.-	4 .-.-.-	7 .-.-.-
3 .-.-.-	5 .-.-.-	8 .-.-.-
	6 .-.-.-	9 .-.-.-
	0 .-.-.-	

As for learning it, well, it must first be memorized by repetition, the student trying to remember the sounds of the various combinations, rather than their

appearance in type. Thus try and memorize B as Dah-de-de-de, rather than as -...-, and F as De-de-dah-de, the "dah" sounds being long and the "de" sounds short. If you are near a railroad station, get the operator to show you how to make the signals with a key and buzzer. Then obtain similar instruments for yourself and practice sending and receiving with a partner who is willing to study with you. In Winnipeg, I know husbands whose wives are learning the code with them—and beating them to it, too! Do not be misled into studying the code used on the landlines, unless you intend going in for railroad telegraphy. The codes are different. The radio code is known as the "continental" and is used in wireless telegraphy throughout the world. Its use is compulsory, by international agreement. The foregoing will answer questions by N. J. Linton, Eden, Man., and many others.

### Code Comes First

Clifford Anderson, Cupar, Sask., and other readers ask for information on building low-power transmitters. Also, they wish to know how to learn the code. Get the code down first, Clifford. You must be able to send and receive at ten words a minute before the radio inspector will give you a licence to transmit. Six weeks of steady practice in the evenings will see you well on the road. Nothing worth while is achieved without a little effort, and an operating knowledge of the code is well worth having. Ten words a minute is 50 letters a minute. Transmit or receive any sentence or part of a sentence for exactly a minute. Then count the total number of letters and divide by five. The result will tell you your sending or receiving speed.

### Short-Wave Apparatus

The difficult task of attempting to give adequate advice in the limited space at my disposal has been lightened by the recent publication of "The Radio Amateur's Handbook," by the American Radio Relay League, 1711 Park Street, Hartford, Conn. This is a manual of amateur short-wave radiotelegraphic communication, written by F. E. Handy. The information between its covers includes a splendid introduction to the game for beginners, details of construction and operation of sending and receiving sets and explanations of the A.R.R.L. methods of handling message traffic. The price is one dollar, postpaid, anywhere. It tells the whole story in a most fascinating manner. This will answer Frank V. Storm, Carnduff, Sask., and others who enquired for the name of a suitable book for beginners.

F.H., Brandon, Man.—You will get

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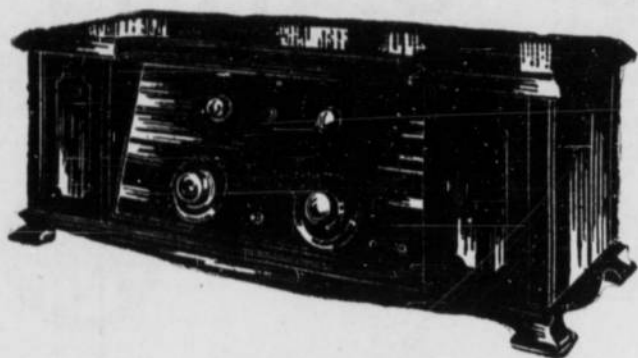
Lights your hen house with 300 candle power brilliancy. Makes and burns its own gas from common motor gasoline. Lights with matches. Safe, Clean, Economical—costs but little more than a cent to burn for 3 hours. Sold by dealers everywhere. If yours can't supply you, write to Dept.

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Record of some of the first signals received in Montreal transmitted by Mr. Marconi's new Beam Transmitter in England. Communication by this system is now being carried on directly between London and Montreal. By placing a piece of paper so as to cover all but the upper horizontal lines, the dots and dashes making a group of ten letters will be recognized.



# The 9 Tube "Super"!



R-41-L . . . \$245  
(without tubes)

## The Prince of the Superheterodynes

**T**HIS IS the most powerful radio set for home enjoyment and the best that is obtainable in Superheterodynes.

It fills every demand for quality, sensitivity, selectivity, distance performance and volume. Fine tuning with specially geared control. Storage "A" and dry "B" batteries. Employs seven of the famous Peanut Tubes and two of the *New* powerful DX-221. Outside antenna or R-7000 Loop. Beautiful Walnut Cabinet of the latest design, in which there is room for all batteries except storage.

The R-41-L is designed to meet the specific desires of those who wish the utmost in radio. Obtainable at all Victor-Northern Electric dealers.

## Victor Northern Electric



Victor Talking Machine Company  
of Canada Limited

## The Grain Growers' Guide

most amateur traffic in the 40-meter band. Do not study alone if you can help it—you will not get far. See replies above. Situated so far from broadcasting stations I would use two stages of radio amplification before the detector. Piling on audio stages is not so good for distance work. The one-lung single circuit set had its advantages, but it was usually hard on the neighbors. Look over the latest factory-built models first and see them demonstrated if possible. Some of them are far more efficient than the home product is likely to be, though I mustn't name them. If you must build, construct according to the amplification lay-out embodied in the set you like best. Heretical advice which, however, will not ruin the radio trade. With mass production and reasonable prices prevailing, the days of home-built radios are passing, except for those who delight in experimenting.

## Cells and "Sells"

H. C. Barlow, Alonsa, Man.—Your enquiry regarding materials for making bichromate batteries carries me back a long way and makes me feel quite old! We used them in those days when dry cells had not reached their present stage of perfection. I remember a master at school concluding a brief description of dry batteries with the remark that the dry cell might generally be spelled "sell." Had the English language advanced sufficiently at that time, he would have said they were "the bunk." Dry cells are so efficient now, however, that you should not bother with the messy bichromates. Write Government Radio Inspector for other information. If there is not one nearer to you, write Mr. Gray, Radio Inspector, Customs Building, Winnipeg.

## Shielded Receiving Sets

Mrs. W.E.B., Red Deer, Alta., writes as follows: "We lived on the C.N.R. right-of-way. . . . We had two receiving sets and found with both that we heard all the messages from the wires as well as from the telephone. . . . We moved the aerial, but it did not help any. Then we bought another set which had all the parts enclosed in metal. With this we got any station we wanted and never had any more trouble with interference. Also, my parents had a receiving set and used to get the 'tut-tut-tut' from a light plant in a garage about 100 yards away. Now they have a closed-in (shielded) set and do not have this trouble."

## \$5.00 for Interference Cures

There has not been much response to our offer of a \$5.00 bill for the best letter explaining how a Guide reader cleared up local interference trouble. Mrs. W.E.B.'s letter, above, was not submitted for competition, nor does it exactly give the kind of information we are seeking—valuable as her suggestion is, nevertheless. We want letters from readers telling how they actually cured some local interference at its source. If you have a lighting plant in your vicinity which used to spoil radio programs but no longer does so, what was done to the plant to make it behave? Did you use condensers across the commutator; did you shield some part of the plant, or did you go back to kerosene? Do tell!

## "C.P." Comes West

Commander C. P. Edwards, O.B.E., who has been superintendent of radio, at Ottawa, almost since there was any radio, is now paying his first visit to Western Canada in 13 years. He dropped off in Winnipeg recently and visited the new home of CKY, expressing himself as well pleased with the appearance of the station. "C.P." gave me a piece of the first tape record of signals transmitted from London, England, to Montreal by the new Marconi "Beam" system. A few inches of it are reproduced in this issue. Those readers who are studying the code are invited to translate it into the ten letters of the alphabet which it represents. When one remembers the difficulties experienced by cable companies years ago in obtaining records nearly as regular as these, it is astonishing to think that this was made from signals directed across the Atlantic on a beam of ether waves.



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# PERFEX

THE PERFECT RADIATOR

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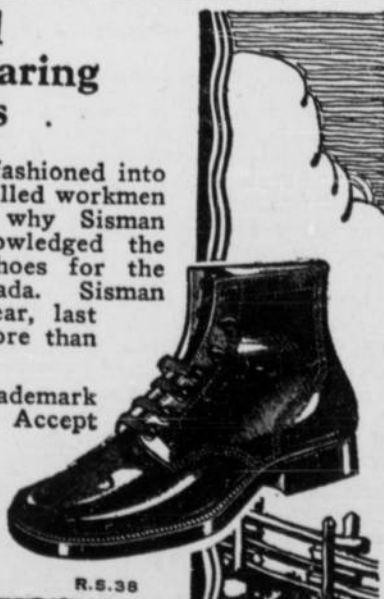
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# SISMAN SHOES



## Celery in the Farm Garden

A refreshing vegetable delicacy that is well worth the trouble of growing  
By W. D. WILLOUGHBY, Parkside, Sask.

**P**ERHAPS there is no plant so valued in the kitchen garden in the dual capacity of a salad and a vegetable as the celery; and, perhaps, there is none, with the exception of the potato, which is so often badly treated.

Celery requires reasonable care and cultural skill to make it worth while growing at all, and a good crop well repays the attention given to it.

Although originally a wild and hardy plant, celery is usually treated as if it were a halfhardy annual. The seeds are sown in February or March under glass, in gentle heat, in shallow boxes of rich gritty soil, and when the seedlings are large enough to handle easily, they are pricked out into similar boxes and compost, about four inches apart. The tiny seeds are often sown so thickly that when germination takes place the plants are so close together that they soon begin to struggle against each other for the essential light and air. The result of this is that only the coarser and more vigorous plants get the upper hand, although they are not necessarily those most likely to grow into good specimens. Indeed, such are often inclined to "bolt," as gardeners say—that is they run to seed prematurely, and after all the pains spent upon them they turn out a failure. There is, therefore, every need to sow the seeds as thinly as possible, so that when they sprout each seedling will have its fair share of light and air. Where a difficulty exists in the sowing, it may be got over to some extent by mixing the seeds with about 20 times their own bulk of fine sand or soil, and then sow the whole as thinly as possible, as if the entire mixture was composed of seeds only. It is often in the initial stages that the success or failure of a future crop depends.

### As Grown by a Farmer

It is not, of course, essential to have either a greenhouse or a hot-bed in which to raise young celery plants; but they are a great advantage. Shallow boxes, about six inches wide, can be used and placed in the living-room window, and the seed sown in them about March 1. The soil should be well prepared, and rich and gritty in character, and after the surface has been firmed down the seeds may be sown on it. A mere sprinkling of fine soil over them will be sufficient, and then a gentle watering with a fine-rosed water pot. The light should be kept closed almost entirely until the seed leaves appear; then more air and plenty of light must be given to keep the seedlings sturdy in growth.

Whether raised in warmth or in cold frames, attention must be given regularly to keeping the soil nicely moist, and the ventilation must be regulated according to the state of the outside atmosphere. This is purely a matter of individual judgment, and one must not think of allowing keen cold draughts to sweep over or among the tender celery plants on a bleak and wintry day. Nothing cripples young plants so soon as a sudden chill, and although they may not die, the chances are that they will never recover sufficiently to make good plants.

### Requiring Deep Preparation

It is usual to grow celery in trenches, sometimes in single rows, or two or three rows in the trench. For farm gardens it is more convenient to make trenches 12 inches to 18 inches wide, and about a foot deep; and if the trenches are made to run as near north-east and south-west as possible, the maximum amount of sunlight will be obtained during the season of growth. In making the trenches the soil is dug out and placed up in ridges on both sides. The bottom of the trench is then usually dug up and a good layer of well-decayed manure is incorporated with it. It will be found better to place the surface soil next to the roots of the young plants. It is a mistake to think that celery can grow well in a harsh and stubborn sub-soil

that has never been exposed to the air.

Where a large amount of celery is required it may be necessary to make several trenches; if so, they should be four feet to five feet apart, the soil from the bottom being spread evenly over the intervening spaces. If made early in the spring, these raised beds between the trenches may be used to secure a crop of early carrots, lettuce, radishes, spinach, dwarf beans and even peas, before the soil will be required for earthing up the celery plants that have been growing on steadily in the trenches between. The best time for planting celery is about the first week in June, or even a little earlier provided weather conditions are satisfactory and the plants have been well "hardened off" beforehand. Each plant is lifted carefully from the box or frame and is placed in a hole made with a trowel, the distance between the plants being about eight inches, or even less. Care should be taken to make the soil firm about the roots, and when the planting is completed, a good soaking of water may be given. There is nothing much to be done after the planting, beyond keeping the weeds down and giving a good watering occasionally if the weather is dry. The plants will grow rapidly, and if they should appear to be spreading too much a piece of twine may be tied round the stems to keep them closer together.

### Blanching

It is usual to "earth up" celery. This operation consists in breaking down the soil from the ridges into a fine state and placing it up against the leaf stems. This work should always be done in dry weather, and need not be commenced until about the latter part of August. The object in view is to get rid of the green coloring matter that has developed in the stems under the action of the sun, and which, if allowed to remain, would render the stems unpalatable. By excluding the light, therefore, this green matter vanishes and the stems become palatable, either in a raw or a cooked state. The only point to bear in mind when placing the soil against the stems is not to put any on top of the leaves, or to choke up the centre of the plants and thus cripple further growth. By deferring the earthing-up process as long as possible, the soil between the trenches is available for a longer period for the production of other crops.

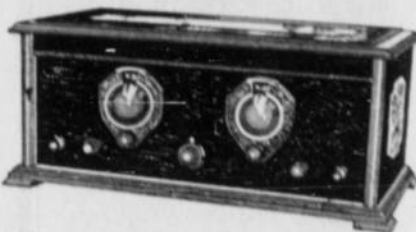
### Flat Cultivation

Instead of going to the labor of making trenches, it is possible to grow celery on the flat, and later on to bleach the stems by tying building-paper securely round them. It is easy to keep the soil clean and cultivated between rows of plants grown thus, but greater attention must be paid to watering. There are several varieties, some with red stems, some with white. Among the latter may be mentioned Cae's Crystal White, Henderson's White Plume, Wright's Giant Plume; and among the former Major Clark's Red and Standard Bearer. A variety called Paris Golden is much favored by some. It has yellowish stems and leaves, and while it is improved by having the light excluded by having dry leaves or litter placed among the plants, the work of earthing-up is avoided. There is only one serious pest of the celery fly (Jephritis Onopordinis). The eggs are laid on the under surface, and the little maggots insinuate themselves in between the two-leaf surfaces and cause dirty brown blotches on the leaves. In this state the only remedy is to pick and burn affected leaves.

Large quantities of celery are annually shipped into the prairie provinces, all of which could be easily grown in our own farm gardens, and when the profit per acre is considered it is somewhat surprising that the cultivation of celery is not more general.

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"Baby Grand" 6-Tube



Size of set, 23 1/2" long, 10 1/2" high, 11" deep

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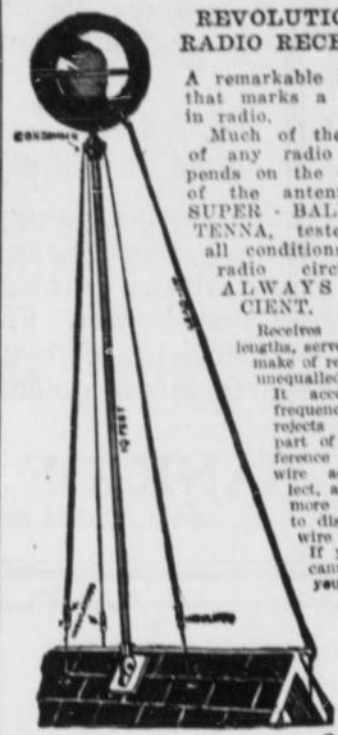
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Receives all wave-lengths, serves with any make of receiver, gets unequalled results.

It accepts radio frequency signals, rejects a large part of the interference which long wire aerials collect, and is much more responsive to distance than wire aerials. If your dealer cannot supply you write

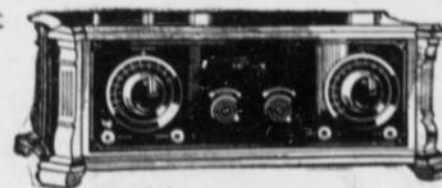


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It was awarded the SILVER TROPHY for the best reception for all Canada—the FIRST PRIZE for the best results for Western Canada—and several other prizes.

This record was not even remotely approached by any other make, although practically every known radio receiver sold in Canada was entered in this test.

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**MERCURY SUPER-TEN**

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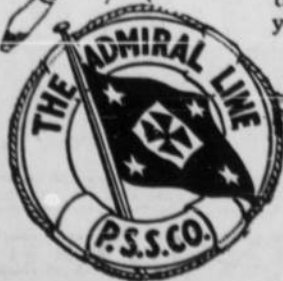
## Take the family to California



AWAY from the chilling winds, the ice and snow, the discomforts of winter. Take 'em to California, where the kiddies can play in the warm, health-giving sunshine and the older folks can rest and relax in comfort.

It's an investment in health and happiness, and not expensive, when you travel at the low winter excursion fares now in effect on the big ocean liners of the Admiral Line, which sail from Victoria and Seattle every few days. These "Sunshine Specials" carry thousands of winter excursionists to California each year. And the delightful short ocean voyage is a vacation in itself. Let your local railroad agent tell you about this trip and make reservations for you. He'll be glad to do it. Or write:

E. G. McMICKEN  
Passenger Traffic Manager  
Seattle, Washington



# Pacific Steamship Co

## The Heart of Richard Verrell

Continued from Page 6

the guard was reading an evening paper.

As silent almost as a ghost, Blackshirt slipped down the next few stairs, and so into the room wherein rested the wedding presents.

He crept across to the safe, and quickly opened it, pushed the pearls inside, and slammed the door. As he did so, for the second time that night there was a violent knocking at the front door. Blackshirt cursed softly beneath his breath as he heard Marshall's heavy footsteps pounding down from upstairs, and below one of the guards rushing to the door to open it.

Once again he would have to hide, but this time he noticed that there were some curtains behind which he could secrete himself. This he did, and discovered that he was in a bay-window overlooking the street.

There was a booming voice below, and, notwithstanding his perilous position, Blackshirt could not resist chuckling with laughter, for he recognized the voice as that of Sir Allen Dunn.

In the meantime Marshall had arrived downstairs, and was gazing with surprise at the baronet.

"Well, Marshall, what the devil did your telephone message mean?" demanded the irate Sir Allen.

The detective's eyes narrowed. He had been taken in once that evening, and he was not at all sure that it was not Blackshirt back again for some further booty.

"Come inside, sir," he requested suavely, and at the same time he caught the eye of the guard, and imperceptibly the man edged behind Sir Allen.

"What telephone message?" Marshall asked smoothly.

The baronet looked as if he were about to explode.

"Good Heavens, man, didn't you telephone me nearly an hour ago that my precious pearls, which have taken me a year to put together, have been stolen, presumably by that thieving Blackshirt?"

Marshall felt he could no longer doubt that this time he was talking to the real Sir Allen, for he had himself 'phoned up the other man, but he was not going to be too sure, in case his call had been tapped.

"I must apologize, Sir Allen, but I wanted to make quite sure that you really were the real Sir Allen this time."

Sir Allen looked at the detective in blank amazement.

"Begad, man, don't you know me when you see me?"

"Well, I thought I did," said Marshall dolefully.

The baronet laughed sourly. "I'm beginning to realize now how it is that this Blackshirt man gets away with the goods, as the Americans say; but I'll go upstairs and see if he has taken anything else as well."

He started to make his way upstairs, but the detective stood in front of him.

## The Grain Growers' Guide

"Er—er—excuse me, Sir Allen—but— but—" He hesitated.

"But what?" the other man exploded.

"Well, sir, I would like to be quite sure that you are indeed Sir Allen. I don't want to take any more chances to-night."

This was too much for the baronet's sense of humor, and he guffawed with laughter.

"By jingo, Marshall, I suppose you are right, but it's funny, all the same! Look, will this letter assure you—and this—and this?"

He pulled a pocket-book from his inside coat and showed two or three letters addressed to himself. After this there was no further doubt left in Marshall's mind, and he stood aside whilst Sir Allen, still chuckling, continued upstairs to the reception-room.

Sir Allen crossed to the safe, and within a few seconds opened it. He looked within, and Marshall saw a frown crease his forehead, then he put his hand within, pulled a jewel-case out, snapped it open, and Marshall saw the pearls lying there untouched.

The baronet straightened, and glanced significantly at the detective.

"What's the game, Marshall?" he asked coldly.

The detective could not answer, but could only gaze with bulging eyes at the pearls. He was almost stunned with bewilderment. He could have sworn that the impersonator had stuffed the case in his pocket. Even as he thought about it, he became more and more certain that what he had seen was right, and that his imagination had not played him any trickery.

"Then—then—Blackshirt must have taken the wrong case," he stuttered.

Sir Allen shook his head slowly and continued to gaze searchingly at the other.

"There was only one jewel-case in the safe."

Marshall shrugged his shoulders. "I give it up, Sir Allen. Blackshirt must have drawn a blank for once."

"See here, Marshall," said his employer sternly. "What is this Blackshirt business that you are trying to put over on me?"

Marshall flushed a dull red. "Good Gad, sir, you surely don't suspect me?"

"It's funny, to say the least of it, Marshall."

The detective did not say a word, but strode to the door and called one of the guards, and when the man came he ordered him to tell the events of the evening to Sir Allen.

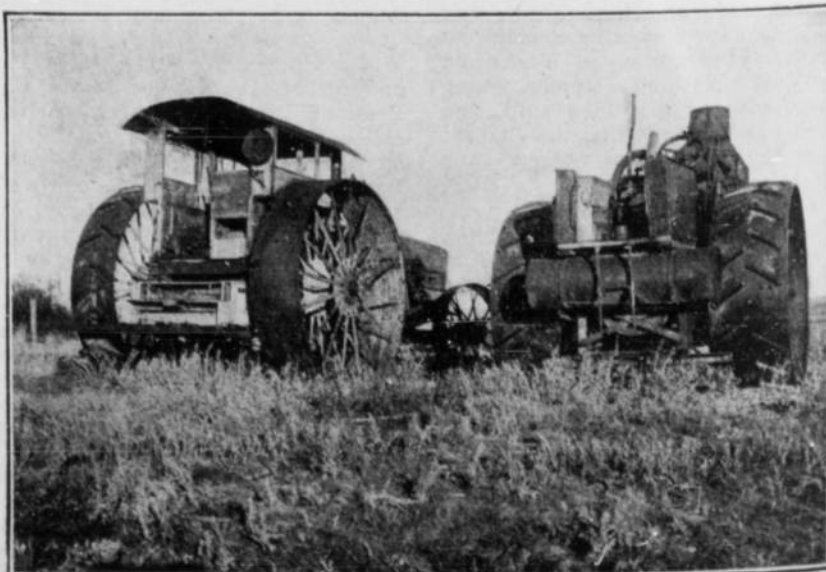
When he had finished, the baronet held out his hand.

"I apologize, Marshall."

For a moment it looked as though the detective would refuse the proffered hand, but his face cleared as he realized that appearances were certainly against him. He dismissed the guard back to his post again.

"All's well that ends well, anyway. The main point is that apparently nothing has been stolen."

The detective was about to answer,



Heavy tractors laid up because of the soft state of the stubble field. With the coming of freeze up threshing will begin again for these big fellows.



but ominously, challengingly, the house echoed with the clang of the alarm.

With amazement the two men glanced each other in the eyes.

"This damned house is haunted to-night!" cried Marshall. "This is the last time I ever guard wedding presents. Quick, Sir Allen, somebody's trying to break into the house!"

The noise continued, and from room to room went Marshall and Sir Allen, searching carefully, but, though in each case there was nothing suspicious, the alarm continued to ring.

From top to bottom they examined every other room, and at the end they had drawn a blank. They looked at each other in bewildered surprise.

"Must be a short circuit." Then something occurred to him, and he looked wildly at his employer. "The reception-room!" the detective muttered suffocatingly.

"But we were there when the bell rang."

"Nevertheless, it is the only room we have not examined."

Confused and bewildered, the two men rushed to the reception-room, flung wide the curtains, and found their fears were only too well founded. The big bay-window was flung wide open.

Marshall and his guards scoured the house and the adjacent neighborhood, whilst Sir Allen checked off the presents; but at the end of half an hour, when they had assembled together once again, they found that although nothing was missing, their search for the audacious Blackshirt had been fruitless.

By this time Blackshirt was on his way home. The night seemed very fine to him, and he happily hummed a haunting melody from Madame Butterfly.

Scarcely had he got back home again than the telephone bell rang. With a curious apprehension he lifted up the receiver.

"Hallo!" he cried.

"Hallo! Is that you, Blackshirt?" It was the mysterious woman once again.

"Yes," he answered shortly.

"Thank you, Blackshirt. It was very sweet of you to put the pearls back as I suggested," and she laughed as she rang off.

"Suggested!" Blackshirt smiled wryly.

When, later on, he laid his head on his pillow and gradually dozed into slumber, he tried hard to make himself dislike the unknown partner in his cherished secret, but in this he was unsuccessful.

It was only the sound of her voice of which he could think.

## EPISODE II

### The Electric Detective

It was Ladies' Night at the Junior Arts' Club. The evening, which was drawing to a close, had been a very merry and enjoyable one, for the artistes and the speakers had been first rate.

The guest of the evening was Sir Austin Lavers, who had just retired as Assistant-Commissioner of the C.I. Department from Scotland Yard. Touching upon his work, which was what his audience had hoped, his talk had been of crime and criminals, and the organization and capabilities of the Yard. He had extolled the system and praised the staff. He had quoted statistics, and amazed his hearers by his facts. His vivid words and impressive manner caused many of his hearers to realize for the first time that, although many mysterious crimes are committed in London every year, the majority of them are solved and the criminal caught.

The oration had been vociferously applauded, and Sir Austin blushed at his welcome as he sat down again.

Further speeches followed, and toasts were asked and answered, but at length the evening developed into the free and easy stage, when the air is scented by the perfume of the cigar and the palate appeased by the velvet-bite of the liqueur.

"Well, Austin, that was the best speech you have made for many a year," congratulated his old friend, Sir Allen Dunn. "Don't you think so?" He appealed to a younger man who sat opposite. "Come, now, Verrell,

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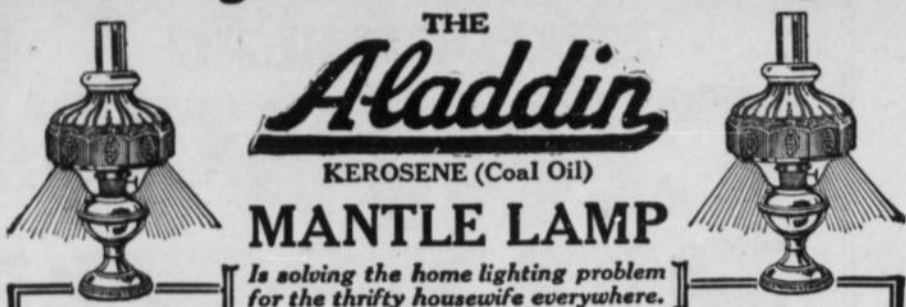
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The Grain Growers' Guide  
as a writer of 'crook' stories, as you call them, how did his copia verborum strike you?"

"Rather unpleasantly, I should imagine, for a novelist's hero is usually a Mr. Alias Raffles, a man of irreproachable public character, whose superior intelligence, culled from the public school and the university, is the means of keeping at a very long distance the able forces of law and order. If, on the other hand, his publishers call for a detective hero, he characterizes an eccentric private detective, a la Sherlock Holmes, who snaps his fingers at the blunders of the police detective, and successfully brings his quarry to the nearest police-station, more often than not without a warrant, by means of clues which even a hawk could not possibly discover."

There was a palpable sneer in the voice of the interrupter, who was separated from Verrell only by his sister, who was as charming as he was unpleasant. His name was Ralph McTavish, owner of the world-famous McTavish Electrical Works, which he had recently inherited from his father. His sister, Jean, was still unmarried, and in club circles it was rumored that prospective suitors were warned off by the brother, for what purpose no one knew, though it had been voiced once that in the event of Jean dying a spinster her small share in the business would automatically revert to McTavish.

Verrell smiled. "One must pander to the public taste, Mr. McTavish. An author does not necessarily believe in all he has published."

"Oh, I see. Whilst, therefore, you write of the super-detective, and of the uncaught master-criminal, you believe in neither?" He was unpleasantly belligerent, and several of the diners imagined that he had been drinking more than he ought. In this they were wrong. His manner was habitual to him, and it was this that made him generally disliked by every one whom he met.

Verrell flushed, but for the sake of the ladies present held his temper in check, and when he answered his tone was as mild as before.

"I believe," he answered, "that law and order, built upon the solid foundation of centuries-old experience, must always win in the long run, and that the team-work of the Scotland Yard detectives, of which Sir Austin has just spoken so illuminatingly, is tremendously effective, and is bound to succeed in its relentless fight against the less efficient, and necessarily secretive criminal organizations. I am, however, under the impression that a man of the type which the ever-remembered late Mr. Hornung has made famous in the immortal realms of fiction, namely, A. J. Raffles, has more chance of evading the law than the so-called master-criminal. Despite the theory to the contrary, there is no such thing as honesty among thieves, as doubtless Sir Austin will confirm, and, in thieves' parlance, 'there are squeakers everywhere.' I might add that, translated into more understandable English, a 'squeaker' is an informer. What chance has a crook, therefore, when even the man who shares the spoil is ready to betray him? On the other hand, a Raffles works entirely on his own. He has no one to betray his secret, nobody to give the police advance information. He plays his lone hand against the many arms of an organization, its individual members hampered, perhaps, by the inevitable red-tape of an organization; he matches his subtlety against the tenacity and patience of the police force; his star of good luck against the demon of coincidence."

McTavish grunted. "You believe, then, that such a man exists who can avoid ultimate arrest?"

Verrell shrugged his shoulders. "You misunderstand my words, Mr. McTavish. I did not say that I am under the impression that such a man has lived or is living outside of the imagination of an author. What I said was that I thought that such a man would have more chance of bringing off a series of successful coups than the master-criminal who controls a band of crooks working under his direction and

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supervision. Is that not so?" He appealed to Sir Austin.

"Undoubtedly," confirmed the baronet. "It is only in Mr. Verrell's books that the burglar hero lunches on caviare and oysters at the Ritz instead of on skilly at Holloway or Wandsworth."

"Do you really mean that?" interrupted Sir Allen quietly.

The other raised his eyebrows. "Why do you ask?"

"How do you account for Black-shirt?"

"Blackshirt!" The name was echoed by one or two of the ladies who had been listening intently to the discussion which had preceded this unexpected turn in the conversation.

"Oh, Sir Allen, who is Blackshirt? It sounded quite romantic the way you spoke!" eagerly enquired Jean McTavish.

"Blackshirt," answered Sir Allen, "is a criminal who has, notwithstanding our ex-Assistant-Commissioner's very diplomatic remarks, brought off coup after coup, and successfully evaded capture—at any rate, up to the time being."

"Quite a party of criminologists!" said McTavish.

Sir Allen looked at him coldly. "It is not a study of mine, McTavish. My knowledge is the result of a little personal experience."

There was a gasp of delight from Jean McTavish.

"Oh, Sir Allen, won't you please, please tell us all about it?" she asked, her sad eyes for once shining with joyous anticipation.

Sir Allen hesitated.

"Yes, why not?" urged Verrell.

Sir Allen glanced at Lavers, who shrugged his shoulders.

"You had better tell the tale, Allen. We of the Yard like to keep our defeats to ourselves."

"How unusual!" mocked McTavish, but no one took any notice of him.

Sir Allen cleared his throat. "If he would, Lavers could tell you more about Blackshirt than I can, for I heard of him first only a few nights back; to be exact, on the eve of my eldest daughter's wedding. She had many valuable

wedding presents, not least of all, if I may say so with all due modesty, a rope of pearls which I myself gave her.

"To guard these presents my family left for an hotel, whilst I packed my staff off for a temporary holiday, leaving the house in charge of a retired Scotland Yard detective and three guards. I was the last to leave, and before going I had a brief chat with Marshall, the detective of whom I have just spoken, and it was he who told me of this man Blackshirt.

"Apparently he is one of these criminals whom Verrell has just described to a nicety, one who works by himself and matches his subtlety against the bulldogs of the Yard. I am sorry I cannot describe him as well as our young novelist.

"As a matter of fact, even the detective Marshall confessed that he had quite an admiration for this mysterious crook who always played the game, even though he played it outside the pale of the law. It is rumored that he never carries a gun, and would never willingly, or unwillingly, hurt a man, other than perhaps to knock him out with his bare fist.

"Time after time he has brought off coups, and never once has he left any clue to his identity."

Sir Allen paused.

"But please tell us, Sir Allen, how was it you met him?" impatiently demanded Jean McTavish.

Sir Allen laughed. "My dear young lady, you are jumping to conclusions. I haven't met Blackshirt, not in his burglarious capacity, at any rate. I said I had merely heard of him through a little personal experience, inasmuch as Blackshirt had the audacity to disguise himself as me, enter my own home, open the safe in front of the detective whom I had put there to guard the jewels, put the pearls in his pocket and walk off with them, telling Marshall to ring me up in ten minutes."

"Oh!" There was a gasp from Jean. "How wonderful!"

He made a wry face. "It is scarcely wonderful, Miss McTavish, to lose a rope of valuable pearls."

Her face dropped in dismay. "Oh,

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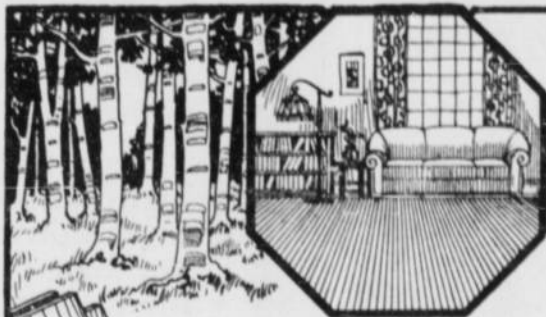
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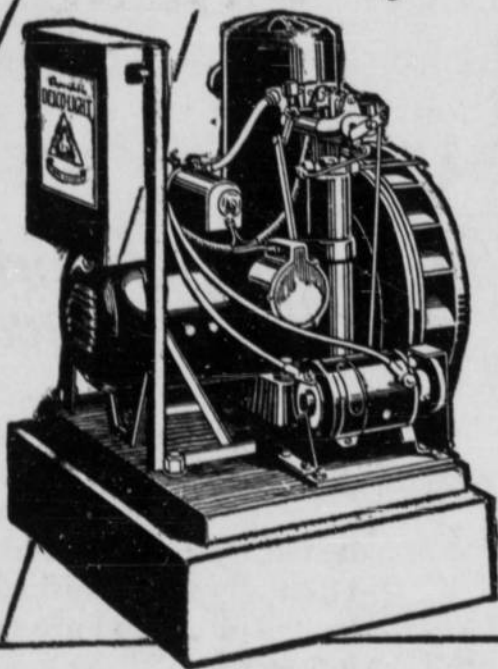


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Sir Allen, I am so sorry! I didn't think of that, I was so thrilled. How awful to think that your daughter will never have your lovely present after all. How mean of me!"

"But she will have them!" The tone of Sir Allen's voice was triumphant.

Lavers looked at him with quick surprise. "Why, what do you mean, Allen?"

"Simply this," concluded the other man, "that, notwithstanding the fact that Marshall and all his men were more on guard than ever, this mysterious Blackshirt, for some strange reason, of which I suppose I shall never be aware, actually re-entered my house that night and returned the jewels to my safe again, and for the second time escaped from the house undetected, and by such a simple subterfuge that its very simplicity was the means of its success."

"Oh, I'm so pleased he returned them!" commented Jean. "He must be a nice man. It makes me think that I would love to meet him one day."

"And doubtless be thoroughly disappointed, Miss McTavish," said Verrell. "He is probably a typical Bill Sikes with a broken nose."

"Oh, how could you say such a thing?" she reproached. "And you a novelist! Why, think what a wonderful crook he would make to put in your books."

"If I did, as you suggest, Miss McTavish, and said my character was based on a man from real life, who would believe it, on the one hand, or who would have any interest, on the other? The great British public have a wonderful sympathy for fiction, and a total disregard for fact."

"I don't care what you say," she said defiantly. "I should like to meet him."

"Bah!" muttered her brother. "Just like a woman. Absolutely inconsequential. Here's a man who, probably more by luck than judgment, successfully continues to steal valuables from people who possibly cannot afford to lose them, and he is immediately placed on a pedestal and worshipped, whilst the men who do really big things have never a second thought given to them."

"That's not fair, Ronald," remonstrated his sister. "You know very well that I always have admired men who win out against odds."

"If this Blackshirt loves fighting against odds let him try and burgle my house. I guarantee that he would not succeed," boasted McTavish.

"Are you sure of that?" asked Sir Allen.

McTavish slammed down his hand on the table, and turned aggressively to Sir Allen. "Positively. So much so that I will send a cheque for one thousand pounds to a London hospital the day after this good-for-nothing crook abstracts anything to the value of over ten pounds from my house."

"That's a fair offer, Mr. McTavish," said Verrell, "but will I be impertinent if I ask you how you could guard against such a catastrophe?"

There was a veiled accent on the last word, and one or two of the men smiled to themselves at the way in which Verrell obtained his revenge, but fortunately McTavish did not catch the imputation.

"No secret—no secret at all, my dear fellow. Electricity is the answer. In half a day's time I could have my house so wired that a mouse could not cross any room in it without my being aware of the fact. If this mysterious Blackshirt dared to open my window I should know of it at once, and from that instant I should be cognizant of every movement he made, for in my own personal room would be what I might term an electric detective. This instrument would be a large switch-board containing innumerable small bulbs electrically connected up with every portion of the house. The instant Blackshirt, or any other man for that matter, stepped inside the house and moved about, there would be a corresponding light on my electric detective. Once in my spider's web he would not get out again in a hurry, but how or why is a secret."

Verrell flicked the ash off his cigarette. "Undoubtedly Blackshirt would meet his master in you, Mr. McTavish."

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About midnight the diners broke up, and Verrell took a taxi back to his rooms in Notting Hill.

After setting a match to the gas stove he lit a good-night cigarette. Simmering through his brain was a plot for his next book which seemed to be working out well, so he decided to devote the next half-hour to planning a complete synopsis.

Five minutes passed, ten minutes; the cigarette became smaller and smaller.

Unexpectedly the telephone bell rang, and with a start Verrell returned from the realms of fiction to the land of reality. With an annoyed gesture he reached his arm out and pulled the instrument towards him.

"Hallo!" he growled, wondering at the same time who it was who could be calling him up at this time of the night.

"Hallo, Mr. Blackshirt, how are you tonight?"

There was no need for his caller to announce herself.

He had not yet forgotten the sweet sing-song and the slight nasal intonation of the voice of the woman who had made it known to him that his secret was his alone no more. Somehow or other, try as he might, he had not succeeded in driving the memory of her from his mind. What was she like, he had wondered, through the intervening days. Was she old, was she young? Yes, she must be young, he argued to himself. No one approaching, or over, middle age could possibly retain the charming innocence apparent in her voice. He had thoroughly reasoned the matter out with himself, and had unhesitatingly come to the conclusion that she could not be more than twenty-two or twenty-three years of age. He compared her voice with every one he knew, with the actresses he had met, and, though his common sense had cynically informed him that he did indeed know several people of middle age possessing the voice of twenty-one, in his own mind he would not have it that she who rang him up on the night he took Sir Allen's pearls was one of this type. So in the days that passed he had gradually visualized the owner of the voice. Not too tall, nor yet too short; not fat—he disliked fat people, or even those slightly plump. On the other hand, she could not possibly be scraggy and bony. He was quite sure that scraggy people had hoarse voices. Once more rationality attempted to step in and persuade him that this description would well apply to at least half a dozen girls he knew, but again he would not heed the suggestions derived of sapient reasoning. He was sure that She—he began to spell her name with a capital "S"—was different from anybody he knew.

She was American. This he knew by the sound of her voice, and this fact was not displeasing to him, for he liked American people; not more, perhaps, than the British, but as much; to him they were so alike, and yet so different. Yes, he was quite sure he appreciated American women as much as British, in fact, on pondering over their respective qualities, perhaps even a trifle more so; a revelation subsequent to hearing the sound of her voice for the first time.

Now She was ringing him up again. He tried to keep cool and calm, but his voice shook like that of a schoolboy receiving the congratulation of his chums on hitting his first century.

"Hallo! Yes, this is Blackshirt speaking."

"Well, now, isn't it nice of you to say that? I thought we were going to have all the same argument over again."

"Why should I deny it?" he answered coolly. "I know when I am beaten. You are aware who I am, and I realize too well that you can make use of this knowledge. Voila!"

"Say, now, ain't that cute?"

"Why Broadway slang?" he queried. "You are Fifth Avenue."

She laughed deliciously. "Say, Blackshirt, I am beginning to like you!"

"Doubtless," he countered. "But telephone operators are apt to listen-in, especially at this time of night when they have nothing else better to do. Would I be asking too much if I suggest

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### The Grain Growers' Guide

that, as you know me by a better name than the one by which you have just addressed me, it would be fairer to me to use that?"

"Surely! You are right, Mr. Verrell. Won't you forgive me?"

"Forgive you! Why—" His voice trembled, just in time he held himself back, otherwise he felt he might have given vent to the feelings which had haunted him for the last few days. He knew he just longed to tell her of all that he had been thinking—of the castles in Spain he had built around her, of the gladness which brightened his eyes now that she was ringing him up once again.

"Of course I forgive you," he ended tamely.

"I am so glad that you do, because—because—well, I'm afraid you will have to forgive me again!"

"Why?" he demanded curiously.

"Well, you see, I have just forged your name to a letter."

"Forged my name to a letter! Good Heavens."

"Keep cool, Mr. Black—Mr. Verrell!"

"That's all very well," he hastily interjected, "but you startled me."

"Did I?" she asked naively. "You see," she went on to explain, "I have heard all about the dinner from which you have just come back, and how Mr. McTavish will send a thousand pounds to a London hospital if Blackshirt ever burgles his house—excuse the word, but that is what he said, wasn't it?"

"Yes, yes," he answered wonderingly.

"You see, Mr. Verrell, I am awfully interested in our London hospital, and it would please me so very, very much if one had a cheque for a thousand pounds sent to it. Besides"—her voice became indignant—"McTavish is a cad; he insulted me not long ago. It would hurt him more to part with that amount of money than anything else of which I can think; so I have sent him a letter to say that you are going to break into his house next Thursday, and signed it 'Blackshirt.'"

There was such a long silence that she thought that he must have cut off.

"Hallo! Hallo! Are you there?"

"Yes, dear lady, I am here."

"Then did you hear what I said?"

"Did I hear what you said? Yes; so much so that I was just going away to pack up my things for a journey to Dartmoor."

"Now that's not being a bit cheerful."

"It's about how I'll feel next Friday morning, when I'm remanded before the magistrate."

"But it should be easy work."

"Easy!" He laughed grimly. "Dear lady, if you heard so much about McTavish's conversation, you must know that he will take more precautions against Blackshirt than the Bank of England does to protect its vaults from sundry light-fingered gentry."

There was a tinkle of laughter from the other end. "Mr. Verrell!" she reproached, "you're surely not frightened of a few electrical devices, are you?"

"Suppose we drop the subject? It's not pleasant to talk about one's own funeral. Won't you tell me about yourself?"

"Why? Are you interested?"

"When one suddenly adopts a commander-in-chief, it's rather more pleasant to know something about him—or, in this case, about her. Won't you please tell me your name?"

"Oh, dear, no—that would never do. Besides, I am just an ordinary person."

"Even so, I like to think you are more than just a voice on the phone. Why, I don't know even by what name I can think of you," he pleaded desperately.

"How about 'Lady Euphonia'?"

"Ghastly! Besides, I thought it was only English people who made puns."

"Well, am I not English?"

"Personally, I should say decidedly not. Surely you come from the United States?"

"Now you are beginning to ask questions again," she scolded. "I am going to ring off now. You must think out a name for me, yourself. Good night, Mr.—Verrell"; and leaving just a faint echo of barely concealed laughter she rang off.



In a dazed, bewildered way, Blackshirt replaced the telephone in its accustomed position, and lit a fresh cigarette. He knew there would not be much sleep for him that night, for her sudden telephone call had started two separate chains of thought, each of which kept mingling with the other, so that neither became coherent.

Who was She? Where was She? What was She like? Was She as beautiful as he imagined her to be? These were the thoughts which he could not dislodge, and which were remarkably bittersweet, more so that they interrupted his plans for next Thursday evening.

Cigarette after cigarette was transformed into a small pile of grey ash, and still Blackshirt could not obtain the faintest suggestion, the slightest inkling, of how he was to succeed in carrying out the challenge which had been made in his name by another person.

He knew, of course, that he need not really take any notice of the letter, and leave it as merely an idle boast. He was beginning to think that he need not fear now that the Lady of the Telephone would betray his secret, but despite this fact he could not persuade himself to give up all thoughts of achieving the object which his mysterious telephonist desired. Added to the fact that if he were successful next Thursday a London hospital would be richer by one thousand pounds, his Lady of the Phone had denounced McTavish as a cad. What better way would there be of punishing him for this heinous offence than by touching him in his pocket and humbling his pride?

The sky was already greying in the east when Blackshirt went to bed that morning, no nearer a solution of his problem, or, rather, his two problems, than he had been when his Lady of the Phone had rung off.

McTavish awoke with a splitting headache, and although this wore off by mid-day, his temper was in no way decreased. Therefore, when Jean brought him a letter which had just arrived, he scowled at her ungraciously and muttered an imprecation.

"Another cursed begging letter, I'll be bound. Throw it on the fire!"

Jean, knowing her brother, shrugged her shoulders disdainfully, and placed it on the table beside him, realizing that if she were to obey his directions now, later in the day she would suffer the consequences. She had done so once, and had never forgotten the scene.

"Do you think people write me letters and send me money for you to throw all my correspondence on the fire?" he had raved, and much more like this.

Sometimes Jean wondered to herself why she did not leave him, cut away the shackles which bound her to a man she hated, and enjoy the life to which her youth entitled her; but an odd streak of loyalty kept her at her brother's side, hoping against hope that her patient care of him would one day change his character.

Poor Jean! Her twenty-one innocent years had not taught her that an out-and-out cad of McTavish's type would as soon die as become anything else but the bullying brute that he was.

Presently McTavish tore open the envelope. Inside was a plain white piece of paper, on which was a hand-printed message to this effect:

"The undersigned will have the pleasure of being with you during the hours of 11 p.m. and 5 a.m. on the evening of Thursday next. He will have still more gratification in leaving richer than upon his arrival, and the greatest enjoyment of all in hearing that a London hospital has benefited to the amount of one thousand pounds, contributed by a generous donor. The signature on the cheque will be that of Ronald McTavish.—Blackshirt."

McTavish's eyes glittered. Here indeed was his chance to vindicate his boast to the soft-mouthed Sir Allen Dunn whom he hated, and to the elderly Sir Austin Lavers, whom he thought was a fool.

He seized the telephone and was connected to his works, where he spoke to the foreman, with whom he left certain instructions which were to lead to the capture of the so-far uncaught Blackshirt.

Next, he got on to Sir Allen Dunn. "Hallo!" he heard in the courteous, gentlemanly tones of the baronet.

"McTavish speaking."

"Oh, yes, McTavish; you want me?"

McTavish sneered as he caught the cold timbre which had unconsciously percolated into the other's enunciation upon hearing to whom it was he was speaking.

"I rang you up, Sir Allen, to inform you that I have heard from a certain party whom we were discussing last night—namely, Blackshirt."

"You have heard—from Blackshirt?" Sir Allen was incredulous.

"Yes, I have. I had a letter from the fool this morning saying that he is going to break into my house next Thursday night."

"He has written to you to tell you that he is going to break into your house next Thursday? Good Gad!"

"Yes, I don't doubt your surprise, Sir Allen. What's more, he writes that he's going to leave richer than when he arrives, and that he will be pleased when he hears that a London hospital receives the thousand pounds I guaranteed if he gets away from my place without being caught."

"Why, the man must be mad!"

McTavish chuckled. "You are right there, Sir Allen. He is tackling a harder nut than he thinks. I regret to say that no London hospital will see any of my money. Talk about walking into a lion's den! I'll set such a snare for this Blackshirt man that he will be sorry that I attended that dinner last night! By the by," he suddenly added suspiciously, "how did Blackshirt know of what happened?"

"Heaven knows!" answered the baronet.

"Anyway, that doesn't matter now. What I rang you up for was this, Sir Allen. Will you do me a favor and come along next Thursday night and witness the capture of this crook, and bring along your Scotland Yard friend, just to see how it can be done?"

There was a brief silence. Evidently Sir Allen was turning the matter over in his mind.

"By George, I will, McTavish, even if it's to see him get away from you."

"Thank you," answered McTavish mockingly, "but I'm afraid you are in for a disappointment."

Sir Allen laughed grimly. "Perhaps! We shall see! Do you mind, by the way, if I bring a Mr. Marshall along with me?"

"Who is he?" asked McTavish suspiciously.

"You needn't be frightened, Mr. McTavish. He isn't Blackshirt. He's the detective of whom I spoke last night, who told me all about Blackshirt and helped me guard the wedding presents."

"Bring him along, by all means. It will make another man to witness Blackshirt's first defeat."

They rang off, and Sir Allen shrugged his shoulders.

"Glad he is no friend of mine. He was the man of whom I was telling you when I got back last night from the dinner, who promised a thousand pounds to a London hospital if Blackshirt can steal anything from his place without being caught. Gad, I could almost wish that Blackshirt really does get away with it next Thursday, and, by George, if I get a chance of helping him I will! Come with me, and we will go round to Marshall and see what he thinks about it." This was said to his youngest daughter, Bobbie, who had been in the room with him when McTavish had 'phoned.

Marshall heard the news with delight. "Well, I owe Blackshirt one for the nice trick he put over on me. But what a nerve!" he admitted admiringly, if somewhat grudgingly.

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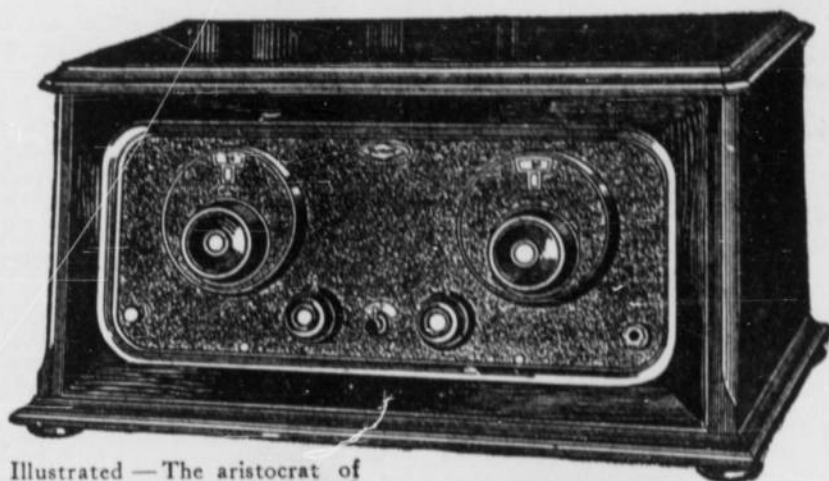
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# Currency and Banking Reform

**C**URRENCY and banking problems have been widely discussed during recent years. In the prairie provinces various reforms of a more or less drastic character have been advocated, and it is this fact which renders imperative the adoption by the Canadian Council of Agriculture of a definite policy in regard to currency and banking. These questions ought to be approached from the standpoint of the immediate requirements of agricultural communities and their satisfaction with the least possible disturbance of existing institutions rather than from that of devising an ideal system of currency and banking. The latter problem is international in its scope, and its solution will necessarily be hampered by consideration for the actual economic conditions and the political exigencies of the various countries affected. Monetary reform must be achieved by an evolutionary process in which the steps will be taken under pressure of circumstances and will consist of expedients designed to overcome immediate and practical difficulties. The deliberate adoption of any new and revolutionary theory need not be anticipated.

## Return to the Gold Basis

Within the last year or two most of the important countries of the world have re-established their currencies on the gold basis, from which they were driven during the great war, with its unprecedented financial burdens and economic dislocations. In the period of post-war confusion economists of world-wide reputation engaged in much discussion as to the validity of the gold standard and the practicability of restoring and maintaining it. Financial difficulties resulting from the war, combined with the magnitude of modern productive and commercial operations involving the use of a great variety and an immense volume of monetary expedients and instruments of credit, apart from gold itself, caused currency and banking considerations to assume an importance not previously accorded to them. But the practical necessity for a common measure of value in the transfer of wealth and the exchange of commodities has resulted in the restoration of the gold standard. No practical substitute for it has been proposed.

The consensus of opinion of the currency experts is that, whatever modification of currency practice may be hidden in the more or less distant future, gold will be retained for some time to come as the most convenient and accurate measure of value in exchange and the basis of currency and credit. Great economies in the use of gold, both as a means of actual payment and as the reserve underlying and supporting paper currencies, are being practiced. Authorities like Gregory, Cassel, Keynes and Irving Fisher may contemplate an eventual resort to some new basis of currency and credit, but they do not propose any immediate change of the kind.

## Currency Reforms Incidental

In view of this condition it is not necessary to formulate any proposals involving immediate and serious modification in the basis and character of Canadian currency. During the disturbances of the last 12 years the currency of Canada exhibited, in comparison with that of other countries, a high degree of elasticity and suffered less inflation and depreciation than most other currencies. To return to the gold standard in Canada resulting from the re-establishment of freedom to import and export gold, and of note redemption, in July of this year, was accomplished without difficulty—almost, indeed, without attention being drawn to the change. Currency reform in Canada, therefore, should be incidental to reforms in the banking system of the country. The wider question of establishing a new measure of value in exchange, if and when it becomes necessary, must be approached from the international standpoint; from the purely Canadian viewpoint it is not immediately pressing.

Consideration of the banking system in Canada leads to the conclusion that dissatisfaction with it is felt chiefly by agriculturists. Considered as classes, industrialists, merchants, traders in general and the professional workers are not the complainants. In fact, banking has been developed to meet the needs of the commercial and industrial classes. Banks

## Immediate and Serious Modification of Currency Not Necessary—Bank of Issue and Re-discount with Permissive Legislation Governing Formation of Local Banks Required—The Problem of Intermediate Credit.

By A. E. DARBY

exist to make profits and have naturally developed the best-paying services. In comparison with industrial production and commercial activities, agriculture is slow in turnover and less certain of its results in terms of profit and loss. It is a primary industry; that is, it produces the commodities which the secondary industries and the traders use as the basis of their activities. It assumes the real risks incidental to production; the secondary industries assume risks also, but to a more limited extent.

### Banks Developed to Serve Industrialists

No surprise can be felt that banking has not developed services peculiarly adapted to agricultural needs. The rapid growth of industrial enterprise and commercial undertakings has offered an

has been done by mortgage loan companies. Here again agriculturists complain of the comparatively high costs of the services rendered. Whether the complaints of agriculturists of excessive costs of financing are justified can be determined only by experience gained in attempting to satisfy their needs more cheaply and efficiently. The existing agencies assert the justice of their charges in relation to the risks incurred, the duration of loans and the costs incidental to the provision of the services. That other nations, confronted with similar needs, have been compelled to devise special machinery for financing agriculture and mobilizing the credit of the less wealthy classes is a matter of record.

Students of agricultural financing agree

The Canadian Council of Agriculture, at its annual meeting in February last, appointed a committee to study Banking and Currency and to report. The committee instructed the Research Department of the council to prepare a memorandum on these subjects. The memorandum was placed before the council at its meeting on November 3, and the council considers it well worthy of consideration by the Provincial Farmers' Associations and all others interested. Study and discussion of this memorandum will materially assist the committee and the council in formulating a definite policy for the reform of the banking system of this country so as to more adequately serve the needs of the farming communities.

inexhaustible sphere of legitimate service and profit-making for banks. But the need of agriculture for banking services has become the more pressing in proportion to its neglect. The immediate and practical question, therefore, is: Can the existing banking system adapt itself to agricultural needs? If not, new institutions which can do for agriculture what the banks cannot do, or do not find profits sufficiently attractive in doing, must be set up.

To some extent, of course, the banks have given service to agriculture and the other primary industries. They have been eager to obtain their deposits and they have financed agricultural operations—though upon terms which are regarded by agriculturists as unduly onerous. In Canada the chief financing of agriculture

in the conclusion that the ordinary commercial banks are not adapted to serve agriculture as cheaply and efficiently as they serve manufacturing, industry and commerce. But in endeavoring to determine what reforms are practicable some attention must be paid to the nature of the need to be satisfied. Long-term loans do not fall within the scope of this discussion since it is not, as a general rule, part of the function of banks to provide such accommodation. Such loans are usually made on the security of land mortgages, which represent more permanent investments than banks, as such, find desirable. It ought, however, to be pointed out that, in the absence of adequate facilities for bank, or short-term, loans, the tendency to use the land mortgage loan for purposes to which it

ought not to be applied is encouraged. When this is done loans are apt to be larger than required, the proceeds of the reproductive operations financed are not applied to their immediate liquidation of the loan as would be done in a commercial or industrial transaction, and the borrower is insensibly led into bad financial practices.

Strict definition of the proper uses of the mortgage loan is a real need. If such be made, it will be realized that what is really lacking is the machinery by which agriculturists may finance operations covering short and intermediate terms (six months to three or four years) without resort to the mortgage as primary security. Long-term mortgage loans occupy a field to themselves, but short and intermediate loans for reproductive purposes fall within the scope of banking operations. If such loans can be properly made, the effect must be to increase the yearly net income of the agriculturist and, therefore, to improve his position as a borrower on mortgage, enabling payments of interest and principal to be made with greater ease.

The provision of short and intermediate term loans to primary industries, like agriculture, entails for the ordinary bank a larger element of risk than is consonant with low charges, and a tendency to "frozen" loans. In the opinion of many these factors operate more powerfully on large centralized banks with many branch offices, such as exist in Canada, than they would do upon small "local" banks. The small bank must of necessity, it is argued, keep in close touch with local needs and be managed with more regard to individual character and opportunities.

On the other hand, greater stability and power to withstand financial vicissitudes is conferred by the system of large centralized banks, operating through local branches. In any case, the ordinary commercial bank, operating for profit, cannot cover the whole field of short-term and intermediate credit. Co-operative credit societies or co-operative peoples banks alone can serve the needs of some classes in the community. That groups of people, organized co-operatively, may command credit which as individuals they cannot command is now generally recognized.

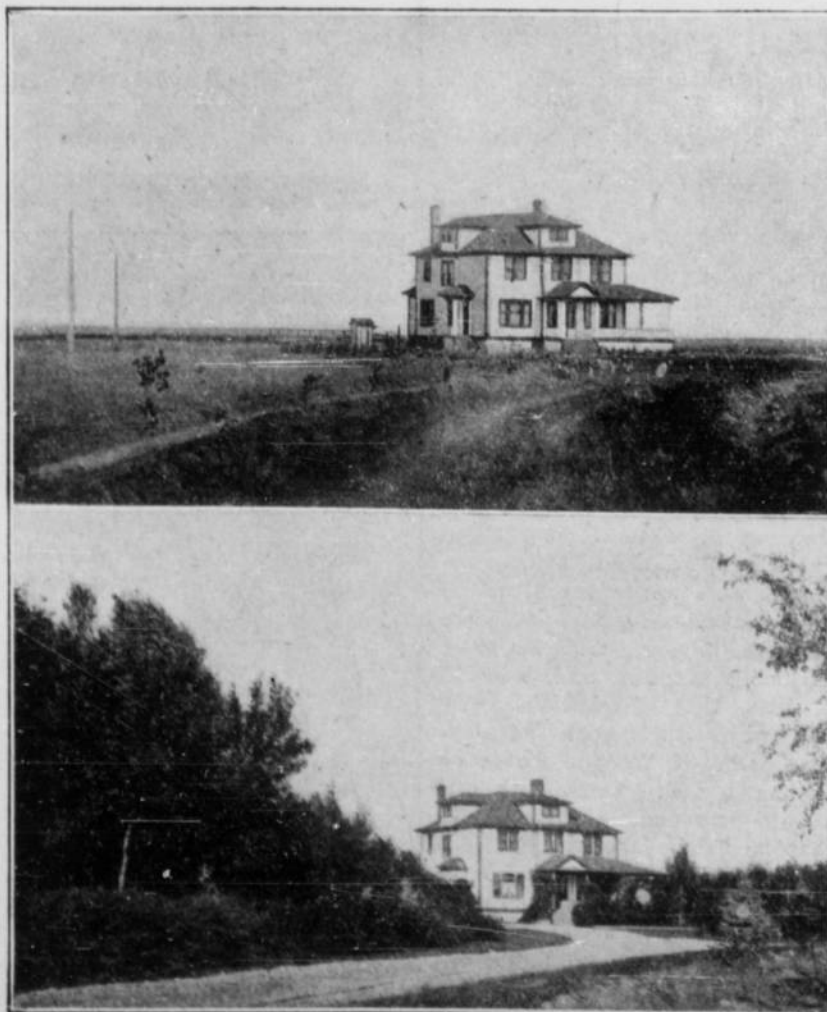
### Co-operative Banking and Credit

It may be, as European experience would seem to indicate, that in co-operative credit and banking lies the salvation of agricultural finance. Banking, like any other human activity, will depend for its success—its safety, combined with satisfactory service—upon the quality of management and direction it receives and the loyalty of those interested and concerned in the business. No laws and no governmental agencies can guard against the effects of incompetence and apathy though they can detect and punish the incompetent and the criminal. The condition to be avoided is that in which, through over-anxiety to protect people from the consequences of their own mismanagement and lack of interest or precaution, the development of institutions suited to their peculiar genius is prevented. The application of initiative and energy in banking is just as necessary as in any other sphere and the conclusion can hardly be avoided that Canadian banking law does almost completely close the door to the development of institutions calculated to solve the problems associated with short-term and intermediate credit for farmers and other classes whose individual resources are inadequate to supply their credit needs, however sound "moral risks" they may be.

### Banks Have Virtual Monopoly

Existing legislation confers a virtual monopoly on the large chartered banks and the state itself aids them in their operation. The protection of bank shareholders and depositors by laws regulating banks has, it is true, become essential. The individual shareholder or depositor finds it impossible to exercise supervision over, or to obtain sufficient knowledge of, the banks' operations and is, therefore, unable to protect his own interests. The state has been compelled to place the banks under legal necessity to supply certain information, to maintain certain reserve funds and to comply with regulations calculated to protect their shareholders and depositors.

Confidence in the existing banks—and confidence is the basis of all banking operations—has been maintained by this



This is the kind of transformation which a few trees will make in a farmstead. And you don't have to wait a life-time for results either. The above is the growth of about twelve years.



legislation. But the ability of the people at large to establish banks as and when their interest dictates has been almost completely sacrificed. Regulation by the state bids fair to develop a monopoly in banking which may ultimately compel state ownership and operation of banks. If private initiative is to be invoked in the solution of the credit and banking needs of agriculturists and other classes similarly placed, those engaging in the enterprise must be prepared to accept its risks along with its benefits and legislative regulation must be relaxed sufficiently to enable private enterprise to be applied under favorable conditions. The state must either provide banking institutions adequate to the needs of the people, or it must so frame its regulatory legislation as to enable the people to provide them for themselves. To place in the possession of a few large corporations existing for private profit a quasi-monopoly which fails to satisfy the whole requirements of the people, or which has the power to refuse satisfaction except at undue cost, is an abuse of legislative power. If the state, on the other hand, places it in the power of its people to establish institutions suitable to their needs, or to set up banking facilities in competition with those already in existence, if they fail to render service or render it at undue cost, a valuable corrective is supplied even though the powers in question may never be exercised. No monopoly exists when individuals or groups are at liberty to provide their own banking services; but this liberty is not enjoyed when legislative restrictions are onerous or in practice prevent new institutions from being developed. To restore a lost liberty, or power for self-service, is not to compel action to be taken or the power to be made use of.

#### Anomalies in Banking Practice

In the gradual evolution of the laws governing Canadian currency and banking some anomalies have inevitably arisen. Thus our metallic coinage is still provided by a royal mint belonging to the British government. Some regulatory functions in relation to banks are exercised by the Canadian Bankers' Association, some by the Treasury Board and some by the Department of Finance. In existing conditions these anomalies produce no very undesirable results; but conditions are constantly changing and legislation should be as far as possible drawn to permit of legitimate changes and developments freely taking place.

The issuance of currency is commonly regarded as a governmental function, and while some portion of Canadian currency is provided by the Dominion government, by far the greater amount in ordinary circulation is issued by the banks themselves under conditions laid down by the law. The withdrawal from the banks of this privilege would constitute a revolution in Canadian banking, only to be justified by the existence of serious abuses. No abuse of the right to issue currency is known to exist. But circumstances may easily arise in which a national currency, in the strict sense of the term, might be required and the establishment betimes of machinery capable of supplying that requirement without dislocation of business or serious inconvenience would be a wise provision.

Similarly the double liability now resting upon bank shareholders, however suitable to existing conditions, could not be insisted upon in relation to banks founded under different circumstances or to co-operative banks. The treatment of shareholders in banks different from the shareholders in other corporate businesses is not, in itself, very desirable nor has it been as effective as may have been anticipated. Provision for its removal if and when banks surrendered or lost the right to issue currency might reasonably be made. Consolidation of the scattered functions performed by the Treasury Board, the Department of Finance, the trustees of the gold reserve, etc., would lend greater stability and coherence to the banking system and would enable changes to be made in response to changing needs with less resistance and confusion.

#### Suggestions for Banking Policy

In the light of these considerations, and of considerable study of banking conditions and institutions elsewhere, the following suggestions are advanced as embodying a policy which the Canadian Council of Agriculture might advocate with benefit to the rural communities with which it is chiefly concerned and with benefit also to the banking system of the country in its relation to the future needs of the people:

1. The establishment of a National

**FREE  
AUTO  
FOR  
SOLVING  
THIS  
SECRET  
MESSAGE**

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A
C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B
D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C
E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D
F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E
G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F
H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U
W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W
Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X
Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y

Here is the Secret Message. Can you solve it and win a prize?

**MYB TRMMR RA QFOFZRS TXUUN XN  
NFMXNAFDMXRS RO TRSBH OBALSCBC**

Follow these directions to solve the message:

- (1) MYB in the secret message stands for THE.
- (2) Take first letter of secret message. This is M. Find it in top line of chart above. Move straight down to F. Now from F move to extreme left of chart. The letter there is T. This is the letter you are looking for. Now take Y. Find it in the top line of chart. Move straight down to F. Then to extreme left. The letter there is H. This is the second letter you are looking for.
- (3) In the same way find out what each letter stands for, each time going straight down to F and then to extreme left.

#### EVERYONE WINS A PRIZE

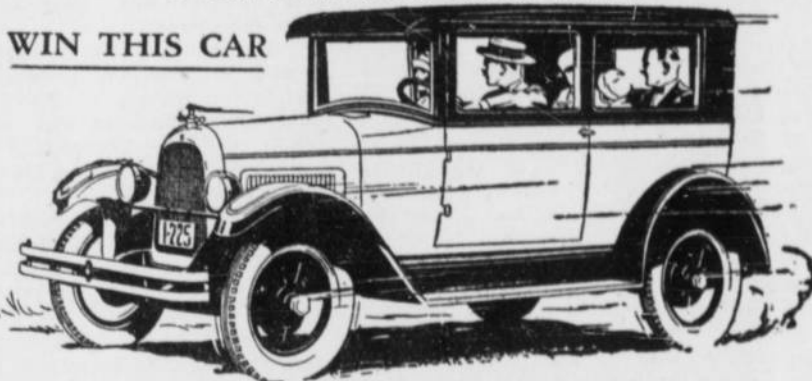
The entry gaining nearest 500 points will get the beautiful Whippet Overland Sedan. Cash prizes from \$300 to \$5.00 will also be awarded to the twenty next best entries. Besides this every qualified contestant will receive a valuable surprise gift. Be neat and careful. Comply with the rules.

1st Prize Automobile	\$1,000.00	5th Prize Cash	\$75.00
2nd Prize Cash	300.00	6th Prize Cash	50.00
3rd Prize Cash	175.00	7th Prize Cash	25.00
4th Prize Cash	100.00	8th Prize Cash	10.00

9th to 21st Prize, Each.....\$5.00

A Valuable Prize to Each Qualified Contestant.

#### WIN THIS CAR



OVERLAND WHIPPET SEDAN, LATEST MODEL  
**PARAGON KNITTING & TEXTILE MILLS**  
Dept. 11A. 19-21 RICHMOND ST. W., TORONTO, ONT.

**FREE  
\$  
1800<sup>00</sup>  
\$  
CASH**

#### \$1800 IN PRIZES

We are giving these magnificent prizes just to further popularize Paragon Products. These products are sold from mill to consumer from catalogue and personal representatives. This direct service to your home saves you money and has become extremely popular. We wish, however, to acquaint more people with this service, so that more homes may take advantage of Paragon quality and values. "GET THE PARAGON HABIT." There is a Paragon Product for every member of the family.

#### RULES OF CONTEST

1—Write your answer plainly in ink. In the upper right hand corner put the name of this paper; also your name and address, stating whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss. Use only one side of paper putting anything else you wish to write on separate sheet.

2—Contestants must be 15 years of age or over.

3—Employees of Paragon Mills, or their friends will not be allowed to compete.

4—Entries will be judged and points awarded, as follows: 40 points for each word of the message correctly solved, making a total of 400 points; for fulfilling the conditions of the contest, 70 points; for neatness, style, and general appearance, 20 points; for handwriting, 10 points. Thus the highest number of points possible to obtain is 500, and the nearest to 500 points takes first prize.

5—The committee of judges who will make the final award is composed of three gentlemen prominent in the public life of Toronto. They have no connection whatever with this firm and their services in this contest are purely voluntary. Their names will be made known to every contestant.

6—The last day of the contest is April 30. Entries should be sent at once.

7—Each contestant will be sent a copy of the Paragon Knitting Catalogue FREE and will be asked to select therefrom Eight Dollars' worth of Paragon Products, to introduce amongst friends. This is not a sales contest. The only qualifying condition is fulfilled upon completion of the above requirements. Everybody's opportunity of winning is equal.

#### Local Banks Should Be Permitted

2. The Bank Act to be amended or a supplementary act passed permitting the formation of local banks with a minimum capitalization of \$35,000. These banks would not be permitted to issue notes or to make loans in excess of a given multiple of their capital. They would be required to obtain currency from the National Bank by deposit of securities and re-discounting (the National Bank maintaining an adequate gold reserve) and to deposit a percentage of their deposits with the National Bank as a reserve (say 15 or 20 per cent.). In return they would enjoy the re-discounting privileges extended by the National Bank. They would be subject to strict inspection and the National Bank might, under safeguards, be empowered to institute a receivership and wind them up if and when improper management occurred.

This would mean the creation of a distinct class of bank, doing a local business and using national currency, whose shareholders and depositors (to a small extent) would be subject to ordinary business risks like the shareholders of any other concern. The shareholders in such banks would not be subject to the double liability; on the other hand, the banks would not be liable for note circulation and would maintain a reserve for the protection of depositors. The maintenance

of a sufficient reserve against deposits should be required of the present chartered banks also.

3. Any bank chartered under the present law should continue unaffected, except by the changes resulting from the substitution of the National Bank for other regulating agencies as outlined in (1) and by the institution of a reserve against deposits. But any such bank desiring to relinquish the right of note issue should be permitted to do so, its shareholders then being relieved of the double liability.

#### Intermediate Credit Needs

4. To some extent the intermediate credit needs of agriculture would be met by the chartered banks under pressure of the possibility of competition from local banks, or by means of actual competition from this source, supposing the public to avail themselves of the opportunity provided. But in order to enable farmers and citizens of small means to obtain the benefit of joint credit on personal and chattel mortgage security, provincial and federal legislation should be passed enabling co-operative credit societies (short and intermediate) and people's banks to be set up. This legislation ought to be merely permissive. No pressure should be exerted to encourage premature ventures into co-operative finance. It is to be presumed, however, that, if the complaints

Bank of Issue and Re-discount. In this bank stock would be taken by the Dominion government, the chartered banks in proportion to their capitalization, and, in certain circumstances, the provincial governments. To it should be transferred the duties now performed by the Treasury Board and the Canadian Bankers' Association, together with the custody of the central gold reserve and the circulation redemption fund. Government banking should also be handled by the National Bank. The bank should not receive deposits from the public or carry on a general banking business in competition with the chartered banks. It should take over the Dominion note issue and the making of loans to banks such as are now made under the Finance Act, expanding this function as the need develops into a general re-discounting business similar to that done by the Federal Reserve Banks in the United States.

Ample business for a National Bank is already available, but its readiness to conduct re-discounting business—to act as a bankers' bank—will make possible the relaxation of the present quasi-monopoly enjoyed by the 11 chartered banks through the passage of legislation enabling local banks to be established where there is the genuine need and desire to establish them. This brings us to the second suggestion:



of farmers and others against existing banking and credit agencies are well founded, they will in course of time realize the value of co-operation as the real remedy. When that takes place the legislation will direct their efforts to help themselves by joint action and liability.

Such co-operative credit societies and banks should be permitted to do a re-discounting business with the National Bank under proper regulations. If formed under provincial legislation the provinces might be required to take some amount of stock in the National Bank proportioned to the use made of it by the co-operative societies and banks.

Ample material and experience to form the basis for such proposed legislation is available. The Caisses Populaires of Quebec and the many examples of co-operative credit organizations should enable permissive laws to be drafted with comparative ease.

The suggestions made do not go extensively into detail. It is inevitable that numerous points will arise in discussion of them which cannot be dealt with in a short memorandum. But the major issues have been touched upon and such a policy as that described would, if adopted, make a beginning with nationalizing the currency and would clear the ground of many difficulties at present imposed upon those who would endeavor to apply their own energy and initiative to the solution of their financial problems. The main consideration, in the opinion of the writer, is to avoid too much paternalism and state intervention in the performance of economic functions. Hence the recommendation of permissive rather than mandatory measures, accompanied by relaxation of legislative restrictions productive of the existing quasi-monopoly in banking.

## Clingman's Partner

*Continued from Page 9*

and beans, they stick to your backbone—if you've got one. But we'll have a change tomorrow. How'd you like to take my old two-eyed shotgun and get us a pair of squirrels in the morning, Foster?"

"I'll try anything once," decided the Kid, feeling for a cigarette. "Have everything ready for me, will you?"

He lighted the cigarette and went out.

The Kid went after squirrels the next morning. He killed a mountaineer's favorite dog, which had tried to hunt with him. It was enough to begin a feud, but Dave Bright paid the irate hillman ten prices for the hound and thereby smoothed the matter over. At noon the Kid came back with the ends of both barrels of Bright's gun blown off. His shoulder was bruised and blue. He had fired the gun with its muzzles filled with mud.

"What kind of a cheap skate are you, anyway?" he flared, when he again stood before the Mad Kate's River superintendent. "I'll bet you got this gun with soap-wrappers or something. I shot away every shell I had, and never hit a thing!"

"You hit a good 'coon-dog," Bright replied, sharply, in spite of himself. "As for the gun, the Governor of this State gave it to me. But—see here, son; suppose we go fishing; eh?"

That perverse little column of bone and flesh shrugged its shoulders and said as though wearily:

"Oh, well, I'll try anything once."

When dinner was over, they set out down the river for a series of pools. Bright had a bait outfit for his companion, but the Kid wanted to fly-fish. The first cast, he caught Bright in an ear with a grey hackle and drew color. Ten minutes later, he hooked an overhanging branch and smashed a tip, swore and threw the remains of the handsome bamboo rod into the pool.

Bright smiled in a sickly sort of way.

"One member of a firm," he said, more to himself than to the boy, "is responsible for what another member of the firm does."

"Say, you!" cried the Kid. "What'd you think you're tryin' to put over on me, anyhow?"

Bright stood very still for a long minute. Something in his clear, calm gaze caused the youthful degenerate to look off down the stream and become silent too. Bright walked to the boy and put a hand on his shoulder.

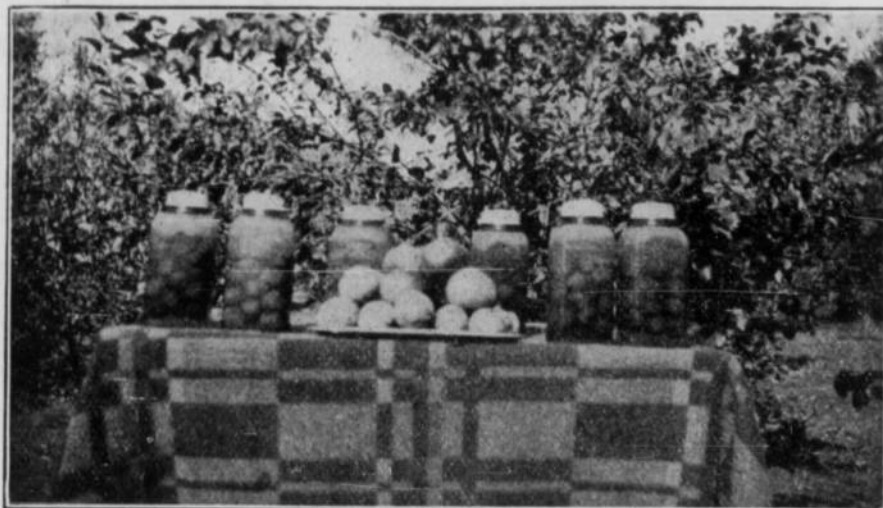
"Son," said he, "I've got a proposition to make to you, and you'll take me up quick if you've got the intellect of a gnat. Listen—"

"I'm forty-four years old, son, and I won't live a thousand years longer. I'm worth a good deal in this temporal sphere's perishable goods, and I've got nobody much to leave it to when I top the last ridge. If you'll stop smoking

mountainsides. He was as sure-footed as a goat. Bright talked to him as he would have talked to a good pal; and, so far as one was able to see, Peter understood.

When he led the bay out, saddled and ready, the Kid eyed the animal in forced disapproval; it had to be forced, for Peter was quite beautiful.

"Pete," said Bright fondly, "do you



A little exercise of horticultural and domestic art and there you have it. Grace Peterson's family at Namaka, Alta., prefers the stuff that comes out of the home sealed jars to the best dried apple fare procurable.

and swearing, go to work and make a good white man of yourself, I'll leave you every cent I've got. That's my proposition. How does it strike you?"

The Kid turned his cunning, pale-blue eyes searchingly upon Dave Bright's unburned countenance.

"Why?"

The answer was ready: "Because you're Jack Clingman's boy, that's why. I don't simply like Jack Clingman. I love him. I've been with him in rain and snow, hail, sleet, ice, and fair weather. We've worked side by side, laughed and cried together, eaten and slept together, even fought together. There was never a better man, or a stronger man, until he—"

Bright caught himself barely. Had he finished, doubtless he would have said—"Lost his wife."

The Kid looked the other over as though the other were something he contemplated buying.

"You got consumption, or heart trouble, or anything?" he asked with brutal candor.

Dave Bright folded his arms and turned resignedly for camp.

"You haven't gone horse-back riding yet, Foster," he said presently.

"Think you'd like to try that once?" "Yep," complacently answered the intractable Kid. "I'm always willin' to try anything once. I told you that before, I think."

Bright's eyes twinkled. "I think you did."

Now if Clingman's partner really loved any living thing on earth except Clingman, it was Peter the Bay, his pet saddler. Peter the Bay, it was said, would take hold of saplings with his teeth to help in the climbing of steep

want to take Foster Clingman out for a ride?"

The bay nodded his head (for that matter, Peter nodded his head at any question; he had been trained only that far).

"And will you take care of Foster, Pete?"

Again the bay nodded. Bright seemed inordinately proud of it.

"Notice that, son?"

"Bah!" cried the Kid. "I've seen horses that could tell your age, and shake hands with you, and everything."

He was standing close to Peter the Bay. He deliberately and maliciously blew cigarette smoke into the horse's nostrils—and before Bright could interfere, Peter had bitten the boy's shoulder sharply.

"Ow!" shrieked the weakling. "Ow! I thought you said it was a horse—and it's a blamed tiger or something! When will you ever stop playin' fool tricks on me, Bright? Ow! My shoulder! He got a big piece right out of it. Ow! Ow!"

"Let me see, son," Bright deprecated. "I guess it ain't so bad as all that—"

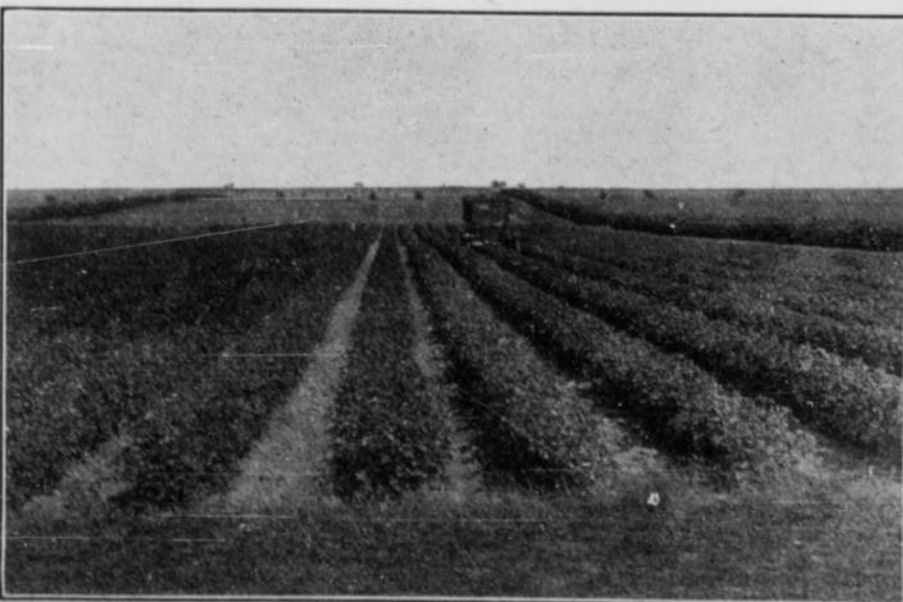
"No! You ain't goin' to butcher me up, you ain't! Ow!"

The bronzed man put the horse back. A little later, he found the Kid sitting on the commissary steps, sulking. It was then that Dave Bright came nearest to forgetting things.

"You," he said angrily—"You may be a son of your dad, but so far I haven't seen a sign of any Clingman in you!"

"Aw!" sneered the boy. "Now ain't that tough?"

He rose. "You can take your stinger



Arctic sweet clover in rows at Saskatchewan University

## The Grain Growers' Guide

in now. I'm goin' to the boardin' house." And he went.

As Bright turned away, he swore bitterly under his breath—at himself, because he had spoken angrily to Nan's boy.

Before worktime on the following morning, Rush Cavender walked into the camp's office and closed the door carefully behind him. The superintendent looked around in growing apprehension.

"Dave," Rush began in apologetic tones, "I hate to tell you, but the crew has riz on their hind legs and sworn you'll have to do somethin' wi' Foster Clingman. This mornin', Dave, my watch was gone, and Tom Elliot's money had took wings and flew, and Hen Faidley's new knife, and a whole raft o' stuff belongin' to Ransy Thompson. The 'ain't nary man in this here outfit, Dave, that's lowdown enough to be a thief. Foster he's been a fire-and-brimstone pest all along, Dave, but we've bore it because he was Jack Clingman's boy, and because we knowed how you and Jack allus stood wi' one another. It sorts o' looks like you'd haf to ship the Kid back home, don't it?"

The look this brought to his superintendent's face made Rush Cavender sorry that he had spoken. Bright was silent for what seemed to the woods' foreman a long time.

"I don't like to be licked in anything I've tackled, Rush," he said, finally. "But when a man tries to mix oil and water by mistake the best thing he can do, maybe, is to quit as near gracefully as he can. I'll ride down to Johnsboro after the payroll tomorrow, and I'll have a talk with Jack about the boy. Tell the loggers to say nothing of their losses, and you bring me a list of the articles; I'll make it all good, Rush."

On the following day, Dave Bright saddled Peter and rode down to Johnsboro. All along the tortuous road he made and revised over and over easy methods of giving the truth to Jack; but when he had reached the town's outskirts all those little speeches had, as it were, melted and run together in a conglomerate mass of unintelligences. Bright hated to tell his partner!

So he purposely avoided the mill and its nearby offices, and rode straightway to the bank. Half-an-hour later the pay-satchel was ready, and he mounted the bay and started at a brisk canter for the camp on Mad Kate's River.

But as he turned a corner with a freer breath, he ran into John Clingman himself. Clingman hastened from the side walk to the middle of the street.

"Dog-gone you, Dave—was you leavin' town without stoppin' to see me?" he broke out in a ludicrous imitation of unreined wrath. "You old hermit didn't you know I couldn't forgive that? And you hadn't been in for whole months on end! What's wrong, Dave, anyhow, that you hermit that way?"

Bright blushed, actually blushed—for the first time in a score of years perhaps. All his methods of telling Clingman about the unmanageable Kid came into his mind, but he couldn't bring himself to mention the matter.

"Rush o' business, Jack," said he smiling. "Business first, you know was always our motto. I really did intend to go by the offices to see you but—"

"How's the boy?" Clingman asked bluntly.

That which Bright saw in his old partner's eyes—a vague, tender eagerness—put more than iron chains upon the truth.

"Don't you worry any about Foster," bravely said Dave Bright. "You just leave Foster to me for the present. When I need your—er, help, I'll let you know."

Clingman put up a hand gratefully. Bright took it.

"Good old Dave!" said Jack.

"Good old Jack!" said Dave. "Well, I—I must be on my way to the hills. Got the payroll, you know, several thousand dollars, and after dark is not the best time to get out there with it. So long!"

Bright talked to his horse a good deal on the way back. Now and then he saw the narrow and stony road dimly



It was all so insufferable. . . . Only after he had ridden deep into the heart of the piled-up blue ranges did he even think to put the revolver that went always with the pay-satchel where he could get to it quickly. Payroll messengers had been held up in the wilds of the Mad Kate's River section. . . .

At a point two miles from the camp, where the road ran between two great thickets of blooming laurel, Peter the Bay pricked up his ears, jerked his handsome head into the air, and stopped short—there was a sharp cry from the laurel at Bright's left—

"Drop the money—quick!"

Two steeljackets whistled above Bright's head for emphasis; the horseman caught a glimpse of a blue bandana mask; almost in the same second, he drew his six-gun and fired from the hip—it was an impulsive and natural act of self-preservation. His heavy bullets, three of them, tore through the laurel like bullets from a machine-gun, and there came as though in answer a moan and the sound of a body falling to the dead leaves.

Bright checked his horse, which had begun to plunge, spoke to it in a voice that was bleak and white, and dismounted, dropping the pay-satchel. The fear that had come to his heart was almost enough to still its beating. He dove into the undergrowth and carried out a slim figure with its features hidden behind a cheap commissary bandana and with its right hand yet clasped about the butt of a stubnosed and blued automatic pistol—Ransy Thompson's.

"Foster," he said agonizedly, "Foster—" and he tore the mask from the whitened face. "Foster, for the love of God, forgive me. I—didn't know it was you."

The Kid opened his eyes, and closed them very slowly. To Dave Bright, they seemed fixed. He took a handkerchief from his pocket and mopped a bleeding wound above the youthful road agent's ear. He gathered the boy into his arms again and went to his horse, kicked the satchel into the laurel without losing any time at all, mounted with his burden and rode at a wild gallop toward Johnsboro and the lowland.

Night fell before he had covered half the journey. The stars came out like great diamonds on purple velvet. Once Dave Bright lifted his pain-filled eyes to the stars and whispered thickly:

"For the love of God, forgive me, Nan. I didn't know."

Peter the Bay galloped on tirelessly, on into Johnsboro's main street. The form in Bright's arms had not stirred. Bright slowed his horse and shouted to a druggist, ordering him to send every available doctor in town to Clingman's big white house on the western hill, then rode swiftly on. . . .

At the bottom of the hill that was Clingman's, he passed a town 'bus that met trains for passengers; he remembered that afterward. The Clingman front gate was open. Bright's horse

dashed through, and its rider dismounted with his limp burden on the veranda steps. His knee opened wide the plate-glass front door, and in another moment he had placed the Kid's body on a couch in the study. He sprang back to the hallway, calling:

"Jack!"

John Clingman hastened from the dining-room, a napkin in his hand. He went deathly white and dropped the napkin when he saw Bright's face.

"He held me up, and I shot him," Bright told his partner in a hoarse voice that was only a little above a whisper. "For the love of God, Jack, forgive me. I didn't know."

It had become a sort of litany of remorse. He pointed to the study. Clingman rushed in, then began to grope, like a man gone suddenly blind, toward the dark figure on the couch. Standing just inside the door, with his bare head bent, Dave Bright heard Jack Clingman call down on his own head the condemnation of all Heaven. Clingman took all the blame upon himself. His grief was a terrible thing. Bright had not known that there could be such grief. That of the Bible David could not have been more poignant. . . . There had been soft footfalls at Bright's left, but he hadn't looked up. Came a youthful voice filled with a mingling of gladness and tears:

"Dad, why didn't you tell me—a long time ago—that you liked me that way? I wouldn't have been bad! Why didn't you tell me, dad, a long time ago?"

Dave Bright realized dimly that the voice had not come from the boy on the couch. Clingman shot to his feet, his face marble. Bright half turned and saw near him a fair-haired youth of seventeen standing beside an elderly woman. Clingman sprang to the youth and put his arms around him tight.

Instinctively they gravitated toward the living-room, away from that which lay in the study, explaining as they went.

"I gave a street boy twenty dollars and my bicycle to go out to the woods and take the letter, and be me," confessed the real Foster Clingman, "until I could get away off somewhere. But I found I couldn't run away, after all, and I went back to Aunt Mary, and she brought me to you; we've just got here. Will you let me stay with you, dad?"

"You bet your boots you can stay with me!" fairly shouted John Clingman. "With me and Dave Bright, that is, for haven't we always been partners? I say, Dave, please see what dog-gone lunatic that is ringin' the door-bell like that!"

It was a pair of doctors. Still another was hotfooting it up from the gate. Clingman's partner hurried them into the study and pointed to the couch dumbly. But the couch was empty. Clingman's partner saw that the windows were open, sniffed like a hound on a fox's trail, and smiled broadly.

For in the room there was a distinct odor of cigarette smoke.

## News from the Organizations

### Saskatchewan Campaign

The weather has played havoc with the campaign for membership in the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan section. This is especially true in the south, where the state of the roads and the necessity imposed upon the farmers to do all the threshing possible between the showers, have caused the entire cessation and postponement of meetings for a period of two weeks; and this, in its turn, has had an enormous effect on the sign-up figures, as was only to be expected.

The work of organization is being carried on simultaneously in the north and south of the province. For this purpose the 16 Wheat Pool districts have been selected as the areas of organization. Eight of these are being organized from the office of the Farmers' Union in Saskatoon, and the eight in the south from the office of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Sherwood Building, Regina.

In each section of the province it was planned to organize one district at a time, an itinerary of from 48 to 60 meetings being held in each district in a single week. This was to be accomplished by four or five teams of speakers and organi-

zers, each holding two meetings per day for six days in the week. By this means something like 900 meetings were to be held within a period of eight weeks, or more than 100 meetings per week. The speaker in each case was to be responsible for the working up of the enthusiasm of the people and answering the numerous questions which were sure to be asked, while the business of the organizer was to secure a maximum number of signatures to forms of requisition on the Wheat Pool, where the applicant for admission to the new association was a member of the Pool. In other cases the fee of \$5.00 would be taken in cash. This method of collecting fees, it is believed, will eventually effect a greater saving to the association, as the requisitions will be effective from year to year unless definitely cancelled by the signatories, and will also result in a more stable membership, and enable the officials to calculate with considerable certainty what the income for the year will be.

For the first two weeks of the campaign, which opened on October 4, the arrangements worked with comparative smoothness, but the continued wet weather soon clogged up the machine, and resulted, in the south, as already

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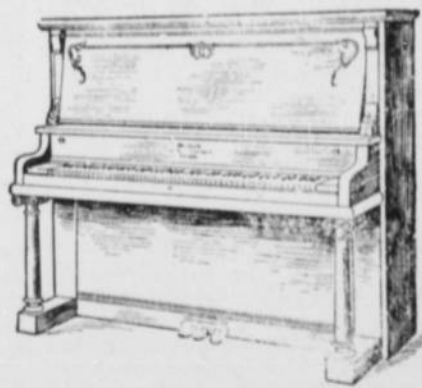
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Mullets, per lb. ....	4½c	
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stated, in the postponement of two series of meetings for a period of two weeks, and the abandonment of many other individual meetings. The set-back, however, is expected to be overcome with the resumption of meetings on November 8.

Considering the conditions which have prevailed, however, the campaign so far has met with good success, and up to November 2 there had been enrolled a total of 5,242 members. These include 1,175 women, or about 22½ per cent of the whole.

Following each meeting the work is taken over by canvassers, who visit the farmers in their homes. In this way it is hoped to place the claims of the new association before virtually every farmer in the province, and to result in a membership approximating that of the Wheat Pool. Judging from the results to date there seems no reason why the hopes of the organizers should not be realized by the time the new association is actually incorporated.

### Saskatchewan Livestock Pool

The campaign of the Saskatchewan Livestock Pool, which was largely suspended during the harvesting and threshing season, is well under way again in several of the 35 local shipping associations under organization. In parts of the province there is still considerable threshing to be done and the canvass will not be under way there for a couple of weeks yet.

There are now five locals with a membership of over 100 and several more are approaching that mark. The success of the canvass is fully up to the expectations of the provisional board of directors, and the percentage of stock growers in each district joining the association, is large. Until the canvass is further advanced it will be impossible to give definite information on the canvass as at the present many

returns are still to be received from the locals under organization.

### Minnesota Wheat Pool

The board of directors of the Minnesota Wheat Growers' Co-operative Marketing Association, Minneapolis, recently took action with a view to amending the articles of incorporation of the association, so as to permit it to do business with non-members, subject to the restriction that the products "handled for non-members shall not be greater than the amount delivered by or handled for members."

This association is now in its fourth year. It began operating in 1923. The first season it received 513,000 bushels of wheat from its member-growers. During the 1924-25 season its receipts amounted to 1,713,136 bushels and during the 1925-26 year it handled for its members 1,350,000 bushels of wheat which was sold for \$2,084,300.

### Fraser Valley Dairymen

The Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association sent its president, Mr. Park, to the Old Country this fall to investigate the market situation. Up to the present only evaporated milk has been sold by the association on that market. The supply of milk has been decreased by the slaughter of cows as a result of the vigorous use of the tuberculin test, and it was thought that for a time, until the herds were increased, the market would have to be abandoned. The British agents of the association protested vigorously. They stated that both they and the association had spent considerable money in breaking into the market, and that it would be very unwise at this time to withdraw. Looking ahead to the time when the market will again

be required, it was decided by the board to send Mr. Park over to personally investigate conditions. He left on September 22 and returned a short time ago. His report has not yet come to hand.

### U.S. Wheat Pools

The wheat pools of the United States, with nearly 90,000 members, marketed approximately 20,000,000 bushels of wheat during the 1925-26 season. These pools are located in Indiana, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado and Arizona. In number of members the Indiana association is the largest, having over 18,000 contracts in force with wheat growers. This association now operates under the name of Central States Soft Wheat Growers' Association, and is serving farmers in Illinois and Ohio, as well as Indiana. Eight of the 10 pools are in a north and south band, near the geographic centre of the United States.

The first of the state-wide wheat pools were formed in the Pacific Northwest in 1920 and 1921. These were the Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana pools. All four of these have ceased to function, the Montana Wheat Growers' Association having discontinued activity in the fall of 1925. The oldest of the pools now active is probably the Oklahoma Wheat Growers' Association, incorporated in September of 1921.

During the 1921-22 season over 10,000,000 bushels of wheat were handled by two associations; in 1922-23 11 associations marketed approximately 21,000,000 bushels; in 1923-24 12 associations marketed 27,000,000 bushels; and in 1924-25 10 associations marketed 28,000,000 bushels.

### Kansas Wheat Pool

An analysis of the 1925 business of the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association, Wichita, made by the management, shows that the average net price to members was \$1.322 per bushel, after deducting all expenses, the two per cent. reserve, and the average freight and country handling charges. This price, it is explained, was determined by taking the total net amount of money to be paid members of the 1925 pool and dividing it by the number of bushels of wheat of all grades and classes in the pool, simply for purposes of comparison.

This sum of \$1.322 includes an item of 2.43 cents which was the average amount paid by the association for farm storage. Some members who sold early did not receive any storage, some received smaller amounts, and some who held their wheat until the end of the storage season received as much as 8.25 cents per bushel.

The quantity of wheat handled by the Kansas pool in 1925-26 was but 2,631,758 bushels, compared with 6,138,112 the previous year, due to a very short crop. Handling charges, including terminal and country storage, insurance, interest and exchange, laboratory tests, and treating weevil, amounted to 6.834 cents per bushel, sales expenses came to 1.218 cents per bushel, office expenses were 1.883 cents per bushel, and the two per cent. reserve amounted to 3.230 cents per bushel.

### Colorado Wheat Pool

Seventy cents a bushel is the figure decided upon by the directors of the Colorado Wheat Growers Association, Denver, as the amount of the first advance on 1926 wheat, basis No. 2 or better. Checks for the advances are mailed on receipt of reports from the receiving elevators.

Deliveries of wheat to the pool began early in July. Under date of August 20, the management reported that the receipts to that date were the equal of those to the same date last year. While grain is not being received from as many growers as a year ago, the deliveries per capita are larger. This is said to be due to the fact that considerable selecting was done in signing

### The Grain Growers' Guide

members for the new marketing period. In the opinion of the management only growers who understand the pool method of marketing are likely to take advantage fully of the facilities of the association. Hence, an effort is being made to confine the membership of the organization in the future strictly to grain growers who are believers in the co-operative method of marketing.

This season, for the first time, the Colorado association has received wheat from the western slope of the Rocky Mountains.

### Minnesota Poultry Co-op.

Two poultry dressing and packing plants are now being operated by the Lake Region Co-operative Egg and Poultry Exchange, St. Paul, and a third plant is being erected. These plants are at St. Paul, Minn., La Crosse, Wis., and Winnebago, Minn.

According to the plans of the management of the association the poultry, after being fed, killed and dressed, will be packed in boxes containing 12 birds each, and on the breast of each bird there will be placed an attractive label carrying the name of the association. Efforts will be made to develop a demand for the poultry by advertising "Lake Region Delicious Milk-fed Poultry," properly graded and packaged.

Members of the association recently received refund checks amounting to approximately \$13,000 for purchases made through the supply department. The largest check was for \$1,311, and the smallest was for seven cents.

### Idaho Wool Growers

At the mid-year convention of the Idaho Wool Growers' Association, Twin Falls, some time ago, the president of the organization reported that motion picture films showing "the whole year's sheep operations," were being prepared for the use of the association and for loan to educational institutions giving courses in agriculture. It was also announced by the president that a national advertising campaign in behalf of a greater consumption of the products of the sheep raising industry is to be launched. Two of the ideas which it is proposed to use are "Wool for warmth," and "Lamb will make you thin."

### To Advertise Box Apples

A new organization known as the Pacific North-west Boxed Apples, Inc., has been incorporated for the purpose of bringing to the attention of the public the boxed apples of that section. It is stated that apple production in the country is increasing, and the per capita consumption is decreasing, and it is believed that apples are being forced out of the dietary of the American public by the aggressive advertising campaigns carried on in behalf of other fruits.

The organization is capitalized for \$25,000, in \$1.00 shares. To meet legal requirements all this stock must be subscribed. This was accomplished by allotting the stock to the several fruit districts on the basis of fruit tonnage, where it is now being subscribed by shippers of each district in blocks. By the shippers it will be sold to growers for whom they sell fruit. Ten thousand shares were allotted to the Wenatchee district, 10,000 to the Yakima, 3,800 to Hood River, and the remainder to several smaller districts.

Funds are to be secured by a deduction of one-half cent a box on all apples marketed during the 1926 season, and one cent per box for the remainder of the five-year contract signed by the member-shipping associations. These deductions are to be used solely for advertising purposes, while the capital stock subscriptions will be utilized for working capital.

It is proposed to build a sound organization before proceeding to advertise extensively. By careful management and wise merchandizing it is hoped to bring the apple back to a position of popularity with the consuming public.



**South Dakota Wheat Pool**  
 July 31 was set for the closing of the summer pool of the South Dakota Wheat Growers' Association, Aberdeen, at the annual meeting held July 8 and 9. All wheat received after July 31 will be included in the 1926-27 winter pool.

Because of the almost total failure of the wheat crop in South Dakota this year the association had to face the problem of what was best to do with the organization which had nothing else to market. The directors had checked up on both the crop conditions and the feeling among the members in their respective districts, and it was the general opinion that the members were well pleased with the success of their pooling association and wanted it to "carry on" this season if there was any possible way to do so. Broadening the scope of operations so as to handle coarse grain was considered.

Three crops have been handled by the pool. In 1923 the quantity handled was 534,227 bushels; in 1924, 2,048,075 bushels; and in 1925, 2,020,086 bushels. In spite of a 15 per cent. smaller crop than in 1924, the association was stated by the retiring president to be "in excellent financial condition," having a reserve of \$64,957, after final settlement for the 1925 fall and winter pool.

**Solsgrith Seed Growers**  
 The Solsgrith Co-operative Seed Oat Growers' Association of Solsgrith, Man., confines its activities to marketing registered oats grown by its members. Last year 30,000 bushels of registered No. 1 and No. 2 seed oats were sold through the association. The outstanding achievement of the year was the sale of 1,600 bushels of registered Banner oats to Messrs. Bunge, Buenos Aires, Argentina. It is hoped that this is the beginning of an export business that will provide an outlet for surplus seed. Manitoba grown seed is being recognized as suitable for foundation stock in foreign countries. The activities of the association have created a wide interest and many letters of enquiry have been received from all over America.

At the last annual meeting held early in the summer, plans were made to approach the Manitoba Agricultural College with regard to holding a short course for young men under 25 years of age, the course to deal specially with growing registered seed. It was decided to offer substantial prizes for the best plot of seed oats grown by these young men of the Solsgrith district.

**Population Growth of U.S.**  
 In 1790, the census of the United States showed a population of just under 4,000,000. In 1820, the total was about 9,500,000, or approximately the same as the population of Canada today. In 1860, just prior to the outbreak of the Civil War, it was 31,500,000. The last census, taken in 1920, showed a total of 105,710,620, and on January 1, 1925, the estimated population was 112,786,000.

**Some Immigration Figures**  
 It is estimated that from the revolutionary war up to 1820 about a quarter of a million immigrants entered the United States. From 1820 to June 30, 1925, the number of immigrants totalled 36,269,017. In the calendar year 1925, a total of 294,314 immigrants entered and 92,728 people left the country, leaving a surplus of 201,586. Some authorities maintain that an analysis of population figures indicate that heavy immigration has always been accompanied by a decrease in the birth rate, and that the population of the country would have been substantially the same today if no immigrants had arrived since the formation of the United States government. Many authorities agree also, that the population of the country will stabilize itself about the beginning of the next century around the 200,000,000 mark. The line of reasoning followed to arrive at this conclusion would also indicate that Canada's population will become stationary at about 70,000,000 or 75,000,000. Potential food production, biological data and a study of population curves are some of the factors entering into the calculations.

# Before H.C.L. Became Famous

When a grass-fed ox was worth \$4.00

IN an article in The Banker-Farmer, Prof. James E. Boyle relates some interesting incidents in English economic history, showing how attempts were made to control the prices of agricultural products. He says:

"The English laws against forestalling, regrating, ingrossing, and regulating prices of bread, ale, grains, occupy literally thousands of pages of the old English laws. A law of Edward III, set the price of a bushel of wheat at 10 pence. Laws favoring the wool trade caused some spurt in that industry, with a consequent enclosing of formerly tilled lands, for sheep pastures. This caused a decrease in rural population and the so-called "decay of villages," against which, in turn, more statutes were passed. Thus, in Queen Elizabeth's time, a law was passed providing that Justices of the Peace should "compel those who cut down corn growing to make satisfaction."

"Some idea of old prices may be had by noting the following list: It was made by parliament in the year 1314, in the reign of Edward II, and is taken from the King's letter to the Sheriff of London:

"Prices of Provisions to Be Sold in London, in the Year 1314."

	£	s.	d.
The best grass-fed ox, alive....	0	16	0
The best cow.....	0	12	0
The best hog of two years old .....	0	3	4

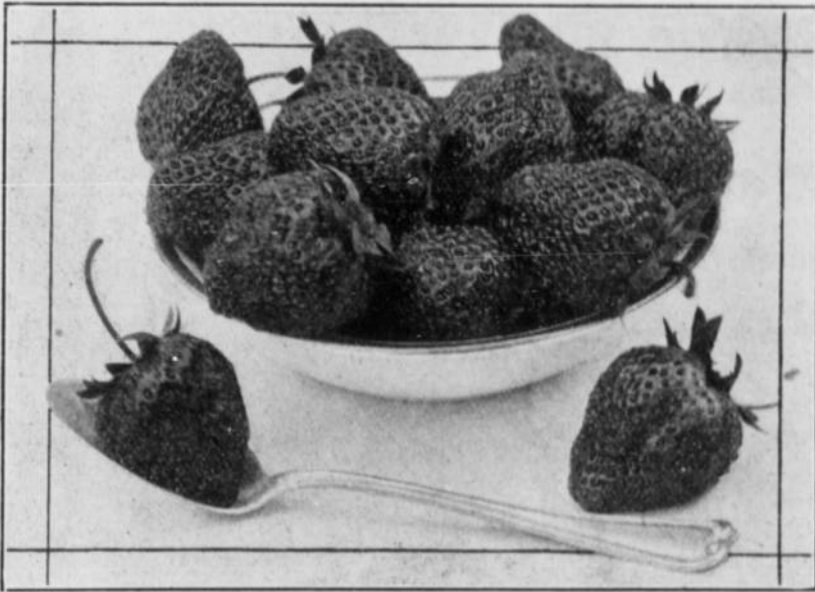
	£	s.	d.
The best mutton.....	0	1	4
The best goose.....	0	0	3
The best capon.....	0	0	2½
The best hen.....	0	0	1½
Twenty eggs .....	0	0	1

"Counting the shilling as 25 cents, then an ox sold for \$4.00, a goose for six cents, and 20 eggs for two cents.

**Can Price Regulation be Enforced?**  
 "Were these prices actually enforced, in the interest of the consumer? No. Scarcity then, as now, increased prices. In the reign of Edward III, 1335, the King, with the advice of the privy council, sent a severe reprimand to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London, upbraiding them for the little regard they paid to their oaths, by suffering bread, wine, beer, and other kinds of victuals to be sold in the city at 'excessive rates.' He commanded the Lord Mayor, upon the penalty of his whole fortune, forthwith to convene the Aldermen and Commonalty of the city, to deliberate upon, and to regulate the prices of all sorts of provisions according to the 'prime costs.' This order was obeyed, and a new set of prices, much lower than those of 1314, was announced. The best ox was reduced to six shillings and eight pence; the best wheat to three pence (six cents a bushel). An old writer, describing and justifying these laws, expressed a point of view which unfortunately still prevails in our cities concerning the farmer's 'duty.'

## The Mastodon---A New Strawberry

By B. W. KEITH



A saucerful of Mastodon strawberries

**E**VER since the everbearing strawberry was introduced in 1902 there has been varying results from this class of berries due to variety characteristics, soil and weather conditions. The first variety of this class of strawberries to attract much attention was the Progressive, introduced in 1921. It was the result of a cross between the Pan-American, the original everbearing variety, and the Senator Dunlap. Although the Superb, a well-known variety, was introduced a year previous to the Progressive, it never gained in popularity to equal that of the Progressive, for it was not so sure a cropper—fruiting very sparingly some summers and falls, if at all.

Since the advent of the Superb and Progressive, many everbearing varieties have been introduced with varying possibilities, but none of them have met with much favor and success, because of their inability to produce many quarts of berries during the everbearing season, and because the berries wouldn't hold up in size until the end of the fruiting period.

Nine years ago in North Central Indiana there originated an everbearer called the Mastodon. It was a result of a cross of the Superb with a late-ripening spring or common strawberry. The originator found he had something worthwhile and kept the variety to himself, but the secret leaked out when he sold and

gave some of the plants to neighbors and friends, and the wonder spread like wildfire.

The writer was fortunate to obtain some of the Mastodon plants three years ago, and has been growing the variety under garden and commercial culture ever since. The first two years, the new variety was grown alongside five other leading everbearing varieties and each year it proved so superior in the production of more quarts and larger berries that the other varieties were discontinued in last spring's plantings.

In the spring of 1925, 100 Mastodon plants were set in the garden in a double row. The rows were spaced 18 inches apart and the plants set alternate in the rows so they did not come opposite each other in the double rows, goose-track fashion, so to speak. To give them a good start, about one-half teaspoonful sulphate of ammonia was scattered around each plant three inches from the crown and hoed into the soil. These 100 plants were given good care and all blossoms kept picked off for about 60 days after they were set in the ground, in order to let them get well established in the soil and become strong and thrifty before they began to produce their big berries.


It takes about 30 days from blossom to ripe berry, so the first ripe berries were picked about the middle of July. By the first of August the 100 plants were producing about three quarts a week of

the biggest, best berries imaginable, and by the first week in September the yield was double, and we had plenty fresh strawberries for our table all during that month. The cold, cloudy days of October checked the yields, but ripe berries were found on the vines Armistice Day. The heavy foliage was a great protection against frosts and only severe freezing "got" the berries.

This summer and fall crop was not the end of the berries from these 100 Mastodon everbearing plants. This spring they bore a good crop of fine, large berries. As high as four quarts of berries were harvested at one picking, supplying our family of five with all the berries we wanted for table use during the spring strawberry season.

After this spring crop was harvested the plants were hoed and given another application of sulphate of ammonia (one-half teaspoon) with one teaspoonful of acid phosphate per plant. They seemed to take about a six-week rest, and then began to send out another set of blossoms which developed into ripe berries the first of September. These berries were not so large as those of the former two crops, but were of a fair size. This made three crops of strawberries from one planting within 18 months after the plants were set.

If Mastodon plants are set 16 inches apart in double rows 18 inches apart in a reasonably rich garden soil, and given plenty of plant food and water so they will always be fresh and thrifty, 100 plants will give the average family many dishes of the most delicious strawberries ever eaten.



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**Standard Pullmans on the CALIFORNIA LIMITED**  
 Lv. Minneapolis - 3:30 p. m.  
 Lv. St. Paul - 4:00 p. m.  
 Ar. Los Angeles - 2:00 p. m.  
 Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays in November; daily thereafter, except December 22-25.

**Tourist Sleepers on the MISSIONARY**  
 Lv. Minneapolis - 3:30 p. m.  
 Lv. St. Paul - 4:00 p. m.  
 Ar. Los Angeles - 6:00 p. m.  
 Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, except December 23-25.

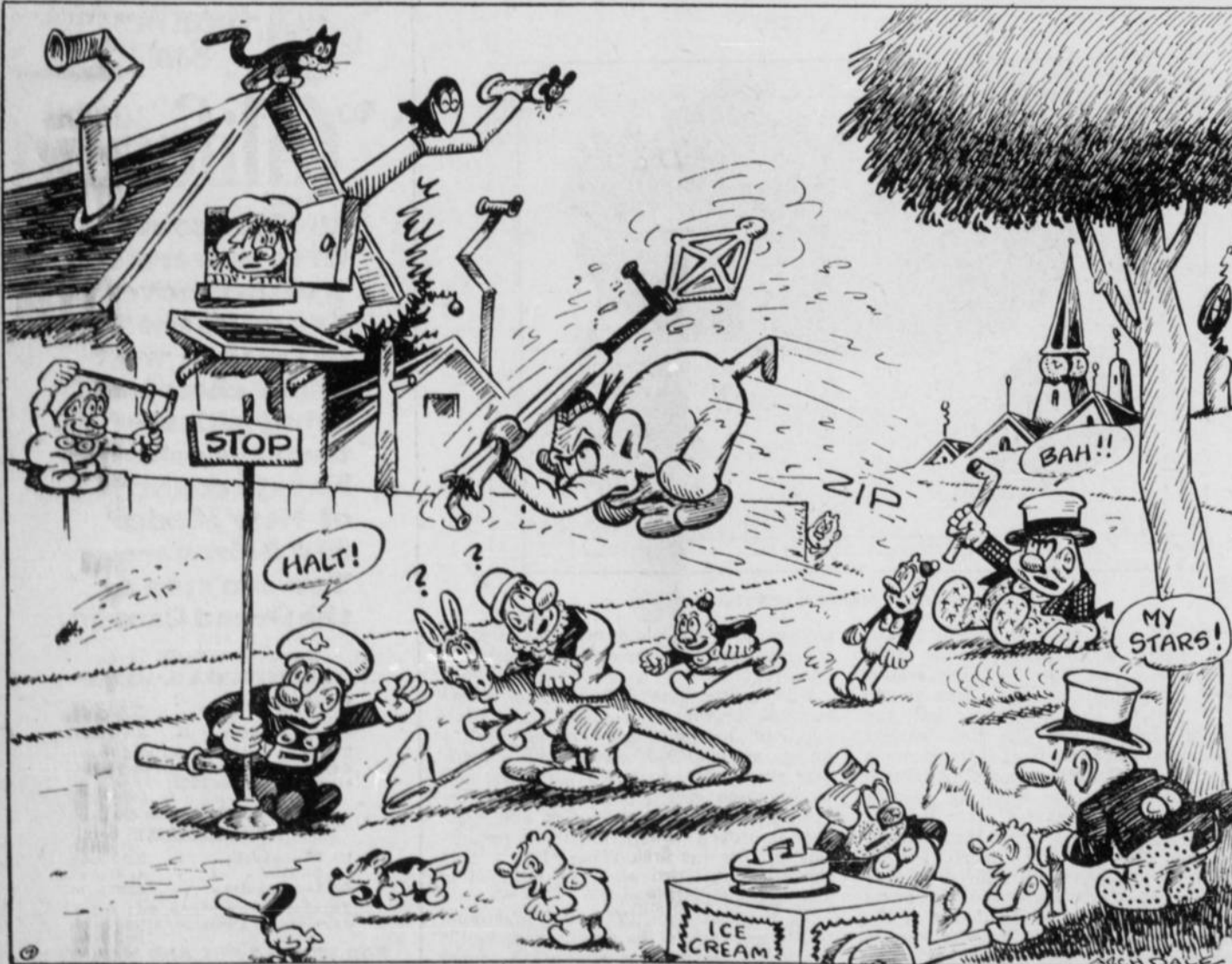
**FOR DETAILS CUT AND MAIL THIS**  
 CHAS. A. FULLEN, Gen'l Agent  
 301-B McArthur Bldg., Winnipeg  
 Please send me "Grand Canyon Outings" and the "California Picture Booklet." I am also interested in  
☐ Round Trip } fares in ☐ Standard Pullmans  
☐ One Way } ☐ Tourist Sleepers  
 Name.....  
 Street.....  
 City and State.....

# Chicago Great Western



# THE DOO DADS

\$50 REWARD FOR THE CAPTURE OF ITCHY



## The Doo Dads

Everyone in Dooville is anxiously waiting for the news of the capture of Itchy, the ferocious flea. No one felt safe as long as Itchy was loose. Mothers kept their Doo Dads in the house all the time; Old Man Grouch went about with his face smeared with grease so that if Itchy landed on him he would get stuck up and forget to bite; and all the fur coats in Dooville were put away so the little pest wouldn't find a hiding place.

But everyone feels sure that Casey, the wonderful jumping kangaroo, with Nicky on his back, will catch Itchy. Casey is hot on his trail. Nicky is riding like a

broncho buster. Good old Nicky! It does not matter how much Casey swerves or bucks as he doubles in his tracks to catch the squirming Itchy, Nicky never loses his hold.

Down the street they go a-racing. They bear down on the sleeping elephant, Tiny. The low hum of Tiny's snoring catches the ear of the escaping flea. It gives him an idea! Why not hide in the elephant's trunk?

Now catching a flea is no easy job. You have to have eyes like a hawk's. How was Nicky to know where Itchy disappeared to? A big bound takes Casey and his rider to where Tiny is standing,

but look as hard as they might, there was no Itchy to be seen. Nicky starts ahead again thinking that Itchy will dart from his new hiding place.

But look at Tiny. He is shivering with the horror of a new sensation. The wicked Itchy has crawled up inside his nose and bitten him. Tiny feels as though there was a buzz saw cutting him in two from the inside. With a mighty sneeze he blows the bloodthirsty Itchy out and then, maddened with pain, he digs the lamp post out by the roots and starts out after Itchy. Tiny is generally so peaceable, but when he's roused—oh, boy! Flannelfeet's sign to stop doesn't mean anything to him.



## The Girl Sewing

A Visitor's Personal Experience

Over in the corner of the large room I saw her busy with her sewing. Her girlish figure was bent towards her work. The machine in front of which she sat was, my companion told me, fitted with a powerful motor which drove it at a speed of 2,200 revolutions per minute. And yet it was not fitted with special guard or protective device other than what is usually found upon the ordinary factory sewing machine.

I watched her work. Yard upon yard of stitching, guided by her deft fingers, flowed under the shining needle. She was making garments of printed and plain cotton materials, dresses, aprons such as women and girls use for housewear. As I watched her I found myself almost fascinated by her slim supple hands. It was as if more than an ordinary sense of touch was stored in them and that she did not need to give her full attention to their movements. In fact she did not watch her work. There were a number of other workers in the room and her head was turned from us in their direction as if she were listening to her companions' rather than her own machine. I found myself wishing that she would pay more heed to the swiftly flying needle, the whirring wheel in front of her. Those capable hands guided the long seams and turned the garment with great dispatch.

The long afternoon shadows of an early winter day gathered out-of-doors. The light in the room was not good. Surely someone had been careless and forgotten to turn on the lights! For an instant there was a halt in the busy hum of the machines. Someone was softly singing. But the sound was soon drowned again by the whirring motors. Out-of-doors a whistle blew shrilly. My companion looked at his watch and said to me, "Five o'clock, now you will see them leave."

The machines came to a reluctant halt as if the workers were loath to finish their day's task. I turned towards the young worker again. She had risen a trifle stiffly as if cramped with sitting for a long time in one position. She folded her garment neatly, I thought almost lovingly, caught hold of the back of her chair, turned full in our direction and hesitated with an uncertainty of manner which had hitherto been lacking from all her movements.

It was then that I remembered that she was blind!

My sympathy went out to her in a rush. This young woman endowed with all youth's eagerness for life through some unfortunate accident compelled to sit in darkness for the remainder of her life. Only by the sound of a voice, the touch of a hand can she ever know friends and relatives around her. Never will she be able to see the light of love in a dear one's eye, never understand the world of color about her! To her it will always be night.

But from that other darkness, the blackness of despair, she has been saved by those more fortunate. She shares with them the joy of work, the realization that she is needed for some task, that she need not be a burden either to relatives or strangers. That work, something which she and others, handicapped as she is, can do, is found and supervised by the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, whose offices are at 52 Gertie St., Winnipeg. They are the headquarters of the division which provides work for the blind people of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.—A. J. R.



## for Constipation



Would you like to be  
FOREVER FREE from

## ASTHMA

Asthma-Sera, a wonderful new medicine, softens and soothes the bronchial passages, restores gland activity to normal and quickly and forever banishes Asthma, Hay Fever and all bronchial troubles. Free information sent gladly, tear out this advertisement and send with name and address to

R. M. B. Laboratories, Ltd.  
518C Vancouver Block, Vancouver, B. C.

A New Invention! The new Mears de Luxe Earphone will help you.

## DEAF?

Write to-day for our FREE Pamphlet which fully describes our FREE TEN DAYS' TRIAL OFFER. The Mears Company of Canada, Room 320, Mappin Bldg., Montreal.

## How She Got Rid of Rheumatism

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 204 Davis Avenue, 129E Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having healed herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely cut out this notice, mail it to her with your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

**OLD CHINESE ECZEMA REMEDY**

FOR EXTERNAL USE ONLY  
For centuries a sure relief for Eczema, Itch, Pimples, Ulcerated Legs and any skin diseases. No matter how long or how bad. Give it a trial. Generous Jar \$2.10, post-paid.

GEORGE Y. LEE  
P.O. Box 1422, Victoria, B.C.

## CANCER

Write today for our fully illustrated booklet on Cancer and Its Treatment IT IS FREE.

DR. WILLIAMS' SANATORIUM  
525 University Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

## PUZZLE FIND SANTA CLAUS



- 25 Prizes Each a WRIST WATCH
- 25 Prizes Each a CAMERA
- 25 Prizes Each a CLOCK

### 1,000 OTHER PRIZES

If you can solve this Puzzle and will sell 24 Frozen Perfumes at 10c each you can win one of the above prizes. Will you do this? It is very easy. If so, just mark SANTA with an X and send it to us at once, and if it is correct we will send you the Perfume to sell right away.

SELFST SPECIALTY CO.  
WATERFORD, ONT.

## Marie of Roumania

Continued from page 23

unadorned democracy and the simplicity of a queen who dotes on peasant costumes. "So it has been for 20 years, if you really wish to know what keeps Marie of Roumania in the news.

"There was the day, some 20 years ago, when a dash of masculinity in fashion was just beginning to come in. Marie was in on that. Before Newport had abandoned the side saddle, Marie was delighting the foreign correspondents with a riding costume of 'crush hat, bolero and Cossack trousers.'

"There was the day, something less than 20 years ago, when 'a business on the side' was becoming fashionable for ladies of society. Marie was in on that. She had a factory of her own, when a factory operated by a queen was news. (It happened to be a factory which made quill toothpicks).

"Again, there was the day when it became the thing for royalty not only to tinker with a verse or two, but to take up art in earnest. Marie had a painting hung in a Brussels salon and a play produced in Paris. She is author of four novels and a book of essays. About the time that the bed-time story began coming back (thanks to radio) she wrote a bed-time story, too, about Stick-in-the-Mud and the little Sootypootpuff who teased him.

"Styles change. It is the essence of Marie's fame that she changes just a little in advance and so helps to set them. Never is she behind times."

## Council of Agriculture

Continued from Page 1

that this would mean a very large expenditure by the railway companies in the provision of additional yard space, etc., that the expenditure would not be justified by the additional service the farmers would get, and that this unnecessary expenditure on the part of the railway companies would tend to prevent reduction in freight rates.

A resolution was passed, asking that when a vacancy occurs on the board of railway commissioners, it should be filled by a representative of the agricultural industry.

Resolutions, including the one on the Campbell amendment, which were submitted to the government last spring respecting legislation which was not enacted owing to dissolution of parliament, will again be brought to the attention of the government.

Those in attendance were:

Ontario—W. A. Amos, president of the U.F.O.

Manitoba—A. J. M. Poole, president of the U.F.M.; Mrs. S. E. Gee, president of the U.F.W.M., and Peter Wright.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association—G. F. Edwards, president of the council and president of the S.G.G.A.; Hon. George Langley, Regina, and Mrs. A. L. Hollis.

United Farmers of Alberta—Mrs. R. B. Gunn, president of the U.F.W.A., and president of the Women's Section of the council; F. Lunn and A. F. Aitken.

United Grain Growers—Hon. T. A. Crerar, J. F. Reid, of Arcadia, Sask.; J. J. McLellan and John Kennedy.

The Grain Growers' Guide—R. D. Colquette, P. M. Abel.

## Import Breeding Sheep Duty Free

Western sheepmen who need breeding ewes or non-registered pure-bred Rambouillet rams to build up their commercial flocks still have a fortnight in which they can import these animals duty-free from the United States, according to word received by the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers from Dominion Livestock Commissioner H. S. Arkell. This concession is identical with the one granted last year when all custom duties were remitted on importations during September, October and November. All rams must be examined by an officer of the Dominion Department of Agriculture and carry a certificate of approval. The object of the federal authorities in taking such a step is to increase the supply of breeding ewes and Rambouillet rams, which at present does not equal the demand throughout the western provinces. The introduction of these rams into western range flocks in recent years has not only resulted in heavier fleeces from the offspring, but also wool of a finer grade so far as staple is concerned.

## Oh BOYS! Here's a peach of a knife absolutely FREE



A Tool for Everything

"Marshall Foch" Knife

THIS wonderful knife—exactly as illustrated—is called "Marshall Foch" because it can do almost anything. Here's what it contains: 1. Keen Bowie Blade, 2. Whittler Blade, 3. A fine Gimlet, 4. A piercing Punch, 5. A jar and can Opener, 6. Handy Cap Lifter, 7. A good Screw-driver. Seven tools in one. Can you beat it? Easily earned by selling only \$3.50 worth of lovely Christmas Post Cards at 3 for 5c, Folders at 5c, Booklets at 10c, splendid assortment of Christmas Tags, Cards, Seals and Stickers at 10c a packet and Tissue Christmas Bells at 3 for 10c. Get busy right now. WE TRUST YOU WITH THE GOODS till sold. Send us your order TODAY.

THE GOLD MEDAL PEOPLE LIMITED

Dept. GG50

545 Jarvis St., Toronto 5, Ontario

## Oh You Boys and Girls!

## FREE THIS PEPPY Banjo-Ukulele

YOU get the soft sigh of the Ukulele and the loud, jolly laugh of the Banjo combined in this dandy Banjo-Uke. It's a real beauty. You can soon learn to play haunting negro melodies, thrilling jazz or any old kind of music. With it you get free a simple Self-Instructor with popular tunes, so you can start right in to play. Given Free for selling only \$4.50 worth of lovely Christmas Post Cards at 3 for 5c, Folders at 5c, Booklets at 10c, splendid assortment of Christmas Tags, Cards, Seals and Stickers at 10c a packet and Tissue Christmas Bells at 3 for 10c. Get busy right now. WE TRUST YOU WITH THE GOODS till sold. Send us your order TODAY.

THE GOLD MEDAL PEOPLE LIMITED

Dept. GG10

545 Jarvis St., Toronto 5, Ontario

## Choose Your Own Prize



We will give you any one of the above prizes for selling only 24 bunches of Waxed Sweet Peas at 15 cents a bunch. This is something new and everybody will buy. Send your name and address NOW and be sure to say what prize you want.

NEW IDEA GIFT CO., Dept. F. 4, WATERFORD, ONT.



# THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

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**FARMERS' CLASSIFIED**—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, used machinery, etc., 9 cents per word per issue where ad. is ordered for one or two consecutive issues—8 cents per word per issue if ordered for three or four consecutive issues—7 cents per word per issue if ordered for five or six consecutive issues. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us nine days in advance of publication day, which is the first and fifteenth of each month. Orders for cancellation must also reach us nine days in advance.

**FARMER DISPLAY CLASSIFIED**—\$5.00 per inch per issue. All orders must be accompanied by cash. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order cost \$5.00 each.

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**COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY**—\$8.40 per inch, flat. Ads. limited to one column in width and must not exceed six inches in depth.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 80,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

## LIVESTOCK

### Various

**VAN HORNE FARM, EAST SELKIRK, MAN.**  
For sale—A few good bacon type Yorkshire boars, sired by a Brethour-Lred boar. Also seven Shropshire shearing rams, graded two and three-star. 27-2

**REGISTERED POLAND CHINA AND YORKSHIRE** and Toulouse geese. John Ferris, Sperling, Man. 27-2

**LEICESTER RAMS, \$20 EACH AND UP.** ON exhibition, Yorkshire boar, fit for service, \$30; few sows, ready to breed. Trio of milk goats, \$50. R. D. Laing, Stonewall, Man. 27-4

**FOREST HOME FARM—SHORTHORN BULLS,** extra good ones. Yorkshire pigs, spring farrow, both sexes. Oxford Down rams. Phone Carman Exchange. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 26-1

**REGISTERED SHORTHORNS, SHETLAND** ponies and wolfdogs. F. Barton, Shaunavon, Sask. 26-3

### HORSES AND PONIES

**PURE-BRED SHETLAND PONY COLTS (SIRED** by Larigo). All are real children's ponies and are guaranteed sound and right. Delivered free for \$50 each. R. B. Ramage, Greenway, Man. 26-5

### CATTLE

#### Aberdeen-Angus

**SELLING—ABERDEEN-ANGUS TWO-YEAR-** old heifers and young cows, \$75 each. Bull and heifer calves, \$50. Accredited herd. M. W. Bell, Inlay, Alta. 27-2

**SELLING—TEN HEAD REGISTERED ABER-** deen-Angus cattle, McGregor stock. Bull sired by Blackcap Revolution, the \$15,000. Bull. Thos. Boston, LeRosa, Sask. 27-2

**SELLING—ABERDEEN-ANGUS REGISTERED** breeding stock, all ages. Breeding and prices right. Clemens Bros., Sedgewick, Alta. 24-4

**REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL** for sale or exchange, age three years. Robert Puffer, McTaggart, Sask. 26-3

**SELLING—CHOICE REGISTERED ANGUS** cows and heifers. Alvin Blehn, Guernsey, Sask. 26-3

#### Ayrshires

**WANTED—PURE-BRED AYRSHIRE BULL** calf. Write price, pedigree, particulars. Schoonover, Hussar, Alta. 27-2

#### Herefords

**HEREFORD BULLS, APRIL CALVES, REGIS-** tered, \$50 each. S. J. Vogel, Fosston, Sask. 27-2

#### Jerseys

**FOR SALE—SIX NICE, YOUNG, PURE-BRED** Jersey cows and one bull, not related; bull from famous Fauvies' Prince line; all registered. John Slattery, Camrose, Alta. 27-2

#### Shorthorns

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN COWS** and heifers, cheap. Bred to the Junior champion bull, Beauty's Chief, son of Manor's Chief, the grand champion bull of Canada; also young bulls, herd accredited. Chas. Irwin, Newdale, Man. 27-2

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN** cows and bull calves, \$60 to \$125 each, including herd sire, Indian Head Morella, an Experimental Farm dual-purpose bull. J. McGregor and Sons, Simpson, Sask. 27-2

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN** cattle, various ages, well bred, hardy and docile. E. B. Lang, Chauvin, Alta. 24-5

#### Holsteins

**SELLING FIVE-YEAR-OLD HOLSTEIN BULL.** Breeder, W. J. Gibson, P. E. I. Dam gave 85 pounds, testing 3.9. Sire's sister gave 31 pounds butter in seven days, one daughter giving 45 pounds daily. Also bull calves. Write for prices immediately. Annie Murray, Hamiota, Man. 27-2

**YEARLING REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS,** sired by prize winners out of good producing dams, T.B. tested. Priced reasonable. Rothwell Farms, Regina. 26-3

**FOR SALE—ENTIRE HERD OF REGISTERED** Holsteins, 25 head, high producers. Fred Buck, Bromhead P.O. Mount Green, Sask. 26-3

**AT LOW COST YOU CAN REACH OVER 80,000** farmer readers. Why not advertise your wants in these columns?

#### SWINE

##### Berkshires

### HIGH CLASS BERKSHIRES FOR SALE

From the well-known Vauxhall Herd, both sexes. Unrelated pairs and trios supplied. Also a few SUFFOLK RAM LAMBS from prize-winning stock. For particulars apply **VAUXHALL STOCK FARMS LIMITED VAUXHALL, ALTA.**

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BERKSHIRE BOAR** pigs, two 400 pounds each, bacon type, \$55 each; also one, farrowed March, 200 pounds, \$35; five, farrowed May, 140 to 180 pounds, \$30. Can be registered when sold. Out of prize winners. W. J. Bedford, Avonlea, Sask. 27-2

**LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE BOARS,** bacon type, \$25 to \$40 each. A. G. English, Harding, Man. 27-3

**EARLY MAY BACON TYPE BERKSHIRE** boars, registered, \$30 each. W. S. Dale, Viscount, Sask. 27-2

**SELLING—PURE-BRED BACON TYPE BERK-** shires, early May farrow, \$25, papers included. A. W. Heritage, Harmsworth, Man. 26-2

**LARGE BACON TYPE BERKSHIRE PIGS,** April farrow, registered, \$30. Myles Pierce, Croft, Man. 26-2

**REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS,** April farrow, \$35 each. D. A. Robertson, Howard, Sask. 26-2

## LIVESTOCK

### Duroc-Jerseys

**SELLING—CHOICE DUROC BOARS \$30** each, seven months old, fit for service. J. H. Hicks, Lafleche, Sask. 28-2

**SELLING—TWO PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY** boars, six months, \$30 each. Thos. Howell, Findlater, Sask. 28-2

**REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, YOUNG** stock for sale. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 28-6

### Poland-Chinas

**IMPROVED POLAND-CHINA BOARS, SIX** months; also herd boar, 18 months. Richard Dettaf, Findlater, Sask. 28-2

### Tamworths

**SELLING—TAMWORTH BOARS, APRIL FAR-** row, from prize-winning stock, \$30 each, including pedigree and crate, L.O.B. Vegreville. J. H. Weber, Hairy Hill, Alta. 28-2

**CHOICE TAMWORTHS, FALLOWED JUNE 2.** Both sexes. Archie McPherson, Box 46, Wadena, Sask. 28-3

**SELLING—TAMWORTHS, BOTH SEX, ALL** ages, from imported prize-winning stock. I. S. Norton, Melville, Sask. 24-6

### Yorkshires

**YORKSHIRE BOARS, APRIL AND MAY FAR-** row, sired by Forest Town Cid, 111407, first prize and diploma at two fairs this summer, best of breeding, \$35 each, with papers. O. Kolstad, Viscount, Sask. 27-3

**YEARLING YORKSHIRE BOAR OF GOOD** bacon type, splendid stock getter, \$35. Some choice March and April boars ready now. Rothwell Farms, Regina. 27-2

**YORKSHIRES—JANUARY, APRIL, JULY FAR-** rowed. Sire, Champion A Circuit, sire of dam, Iowa Champion. Priced for everyone. John Stevenson, Wawanesa, Man. 26-5

**COSYNOK YORKSHIRES—BOARS, SERVICE-** able; sire, first prize, Brandon and Regina, \$35 each. Papers free. Satisfaction guaranteed. John R. Drever, Lipton, Sask. 28-2

**YORKSHIRE PIGS, BEST OF BREEDING FROM** Macauley's, Hudson Heights, Quebec. Prize winners. August litter, \$12 each, ten weeks old. Papers included. Jas. Reid, Amaranth, Man. 28-2

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS,** from mature stock, \$10 each. Papers and crates. R. S. Baird, Sifton, Sask. 28-5

**THREE APRIL BOARS FOR SALE, SELECT** bacon type, \$30 each. Papers free. Percy Trout, Sinton, Sask. 28-3

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS (AUGUST)** from imported grand sire, \$12 each. E. J. Stansfield, Atwater, Sask. 26-5

**PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE BACON TYPE,** choice breeding both sex, April and May litters. C. C. Evans and Son, Weyburn, Sask. 28-7

### SHEEP

#### Various

**SELLING—PURE-BRED OXFORD DOWN** rams, one-shear and two-shear; also breeding ewes, Phone or write, Mrs. Thos. Somerville, Hartney, Man. 28-2

**SELLING—SMALL FLOCK OF SELECT REGIS-** tered Shropshires, consisting of one two-shear ram, grade XXXA (best possible); six two-shear ewes and three shearing ewes. Priced to sell. P. F. Brett, Kemnay, Man. 28-2

## LIVESTOCK

**REGISTERED 50 GRADE SUFFOLK EWES, \$14;** registered Suffolk ram, two shears, Clarindale, \$50. Also several ewe and wether lambs. H. P. Nicholson, RR. 3, Dauphin, Man. 28-3

**SELLING—100 YOUNG EWES AT \$12.50;** also registered ram for sale or exchange. Box 121, Coleville, Sask. 28-2

**REGISTERED OXFORD-DOWNS, ONE GOOD** shearing ram, \$35; several good ram lambs, \$20. Joseph Veness, Superb, Sask. 27-2

**FOR SALE—TWO REGISTERED RAM-** bouillet rams, two shear, \$35 each. Joseph Veness, Superb, Sask. 27-2

**OXFORD-DOWN RAM LAMBS, BRED BY** gobs. Barred Rock cockerels. J. Huston, Carman, Man. 27-3

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED SUFFOLK RAMS.** Prices on application. William Johnston, Spinney Hill, Sask. 27-5

**FOR SALE—OXFORD RAMS, LAMBS AND** three-year-olds; first-class stock, full grown, at right prices. A. Robinson, Carman, Man. 27-2

**SUFFOLK RAM LAMBS, SIRE BY CLARIN-** dale 154, \$25 each, papers included. Royer and Zentgraf, Gull Lake, Sask. 27-5

**SELLING—REGISTERED SHEEP, OXFORD-** Down shearing rams, ram lambs, ewes, ewe lambs. Wyatt Brocklebank, Box 70, High River, Alta. 25-5

**PURE-BRED SUFFOLK RAM LAMBS, \$25,** \$30, crated, L.O.B. Lloydminster. W. C. McCusker, Onion Lake, Sask. 26-2

**SELLING—REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE,** shearing rams, \$35 each; good ram lambs, \$18. Roycroft, Simpson, Sask. 26-3

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED SHROPSHIRE RAMS,** L. Chappell, Glenside, Sask. 26-3

**SELLING—REGISTERED OXFORD-DOWN** ram lambs. J. W. Rollins, Langruth, Man. 26-3

### CHINCHILLA RABBITS

**CHINCHILLA RABBITS—THE FINEST PEDIG-** reed stock at reasonable prices. All ages. Free catalog. Note new address: E. S. Miller, Rabbits, 380 Portage, Winnipeg. 28-2

**CHINCHILLA RABBITS, REDUCED PRICES.** Canaries, parrots, gold fish, dogs, kittens, guinea pigs, cages, supplies. Reliable Bird Co., Winnipeg, Man. 27-2

**QUALITY CHINCHILLAS—FINE DOE WITH** litter of eight, two months old, \$28; pairs, four months old, \$12. Mrs. Joseph Mayer, Cramersburg, Sask. 27-2

**SELLING—HIGH-CLASS CHINCHILLAS,** from champion imported stock, all ages, pedigrees, free, bred does, \$12; bucks, breeding ages, \$7.00. John Tester, Amazin, Sask. 26-6

**RABBITS—ANGORAS, \$5.00 PAIR; COMMON,** \$1.00 each. Pure-bred Ancona cockerels, \$1.25 each. Tom Morrison, Delisle, Sask. 26-3

**HIGHEST GRADE CHINCHILLAS, PEDIGREED** pairs, three months, \$9.00; five months, \$13. Henry Pledt, Cheviot, Sask. 26-3

**FOR SALE—PEDIGREED CHINCHILLA RAB-** bits. Priced reasonable. Write for particulars. L. H. Newville, Box 515, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 23-4

**SELLING—FINEST CHINCHILLA RABBITS,** from English champion strains. Apply Mrs. Dale, Qu'Appelle, Sask. 24-3

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**"MOOSE JAW" SILVER FOXES ARE PRO-** life breeders of highest quality. Write us today for prices and general information regarding the industry. Holman Bros., 214 Hammond Bldg. Moose Jaw, Sask. 26-5



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The development of the railroad has made it possible to send farm products hundreds of miles to a market. The development of Classified Advertising enables farmers to make profitable sales, purchases and exchanges with people living many miles away.

Mr. A. has a tractor for sale. He inserts a "Little Classified Ad." in The Grain Growers' Guide at a cost of a dollar or two, and almost before he sees his ad. in print he receives enquiries from farmers scattered all over the West. He sells the tractor to Mr. B. for a very fair price and is mighty pleased with this method of making a deal. This service has been developed to a high state of efficiency in our Farmers' Market Place.

### Low Cost Means Greater Profits

Just as low freight rates leave a greater surplus for the farmer so the low cost of orders or enquiries from "Little Guide Ads." mean that this method leaves a greater profit for the man who uses them. More farmers use "Little Guide Ads." than any other farm journal in Western Canada. More buyers refer to the Farmers' Market Place for their needs for this reason. That is why no other farm journal produces quicker and more profitable results than does The Guide.

IF WE CAN DO IT FOR OTHERS—WE CAN DO IT FOR YOU

### Can You Fill The Demand

for breeding stock and young stock in cattle, sheep and swine. Readers write that they have written two or three advertisers only to receive a reply that they are "sold out." In larger numbers than ever before, advertisers are writing, after their ad. has appeared in one or two issues, saying "Stop my Ad., I have received more orders than I can fill." Cockerels, pullets, turkeys, wolf hounds, pet stock, sleighs and honey are also in big demand. An ad. in The Guide is the logical method. Send it in tonight.

RATES AND OTHER INFORMATION AT TOP OF THIS PAGE

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

## LIVESTOCK

### ALASKA BLUE FOXES

BEST QUALITY. REASONABLE PRICES.

Safe arrival at your nearest express office guaranteed. Delivery point Steamer at Wrangell, Alaska. Further particulars:

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**REGISTERED SILVER FOXES—BEST PRINCE** Edward strains, pups, \$500 per pair. Also mink, raccoon, Chinchillas. Silverwood Fur Farms, Durham, Ont. 26-4

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**REGISTERED SILVER BLACK FOXES FOR** sale, \$600 a pair, Canadian National Livestock records. Papers furnished with each fox. William Bates, Ridgetown, Ont. 25-6

**GREYHOUND PUPS, FOUR MONTHS OLD,** parents guaranteed catchers and killers, males, \$4.00; females, \$3.00. Arthur Ulrich, Champion, Alta. 26-4

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**SILVER BLACK FOXES, \$500 PER PAIR,** from litters five to ten pups. I can make more out of five pairs of foxes than one half-section. R. D. Laing, Stonewall, Man. 27-3

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POULTRY

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Barred Rock cockerels, \$3.00. Goldbank strain  
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**JERSEY BLACK GIANT COCKERELS, \$3.00;**  
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roosters, Hollywood Farm, Wash., strain, \$2.50  
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**SELLING—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN**  
cockerels, direct University strain, \$1.50. No culls.  
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**SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BLACK**  
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**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS,**  
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Choice August Yorkhires, prolific. Purdy,  
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Apply Reuben Gibbs, Briarcrest, Sask. 28-3

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Rock cockerels, April hatch, beautiful large birds,  
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This strain is outstanding for its combination of  
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Red cockerels, laying strain, \$2.00 each to Dec. 15.  
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POULTRY

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**BRONZE TURKEYS, GOLDBANK STRAIN,**  
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good buildings on river frontage; 290 acres under  
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FARM LANDS

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A1 farms, close to Shaunavon; crop payments;  
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terms. Write for printed list. The Union Trust  
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Give price laid down at Dunelm, one station south  
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**SELLING—SEED AND FEED OATS, WALTER**  
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**USED AND NEW AUTOMOBILE AND TRACTOR**  
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auto parts in Canada. Save 25 to 80 per cent.  
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used parts for Fords. Orders given prompt attention.  
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**USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS FOR EVERY**  
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radiators, wheels, tractor repairs, used belts, etc.  
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**NEW AND USED AUTO PARTS FOR ALL**  
makes of cars. Second-hand tires, engines, gears,  
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**THREE-WAY PISTON RINGS, ABSOLUTELY**  
guaranteed to stop oil-pumping and compression  
leaks. Saves regrinding and new pistons. Write  
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starters of all makes repaired and rewound. Prompt  
service. Satisfaction guaranteed. Acme Magneto  
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paired, repacked and cleaned. All work guaranteed.  
Modern Radiator Service—Phone 6156—1932  
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**EXCHANGE—FIVE-PASSENGER TOURING**  
car, in good condition, for Fordson with governor  
and belt pulley. H. A. Fessant, Edgeley, Sask. 28-2

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makes cars. Big saving buying from us. 17-12

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crankshaft grinder. Bearing fitting machinery.  
Motor rebuilding, connecting rods reabbitted.  
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**CYLINDER GRINDING AND GENERAL RE-**  
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Grain crusher rolls recut. General machine work.  
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Grain crusher rolls trued and recut. Romans  
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in good condition, \$225 cash, f.o.b. Winnipeg.  
Cushman Farm Equipment Company Ltd.,  
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**SELLING—1 1/4 H.P. IMPERIAL ENGINE, GOOD**  
condition, \$45, including 16-foot belt. Mrs. Stout,  
Rosser, Man. 28-2

**SELLING—LACROSSE SIX-HORSE ENGINE,**  
\$120, good order. N. Irwin, Beaver, Man.

[Continued on next page]

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



Feeding My Hens

In olden days I used to feed with no thought of a chicken's need, they got  
what came to hand—a pall of screenings or of wheat, or anything a hen could  
eat—the meal was never planned. One day, perchance, I gave them oats, poor  
chickens with their hungry throats; another day some rye, then if some crushings  
were on deck I'd hurl those in for them to peck with tear-drops in the eye!  
No system! None at all, by jing; the Fiji's non-commissioned king had more  
well-ordered plans, I simply fed by hit and guess, dished out an ill-assorted mess,  
I was a foolish man! Although my hens were fed on trash I used to roar, and  
rave, and crash, because the eggs were few. "Those hens," said I, "are punk  
and mean, the bummiest bunch I've ever seen, a non-productive crew! I might  
as well clip off their heads and place them in their final beds, they'll break me  
if they're



## FARM MACHINERY

### Tractors and Threshers

**FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR HORSES**—15-27 Wallis Tractor, 24-46 Fairbanks-Morse separator, 10-foot Cockshutt double disc; first-class condition. W. E. Wheeler, 427 Greenwood Place, Winnipeg. 27-2

**FOR SALE, OR TRADE FOR LIVESTOCK**—One 30-60 Mogul engine and 34-56 Buffalo-Pitts separator in good order (shredded); or would take U.G.G. shares. Jas. A. Connell, R.R. 1, Neepawa, Man. 28-2

**FOR SALE—ONE 16-30 ADVANCE-RUMLEY** tractor, just thoroughly overhauled, ready for work. Apply to Hedberg and Leary, Grenfell, Sask. 24-5

**HART-PARR, 15-30; RED RIVER 28-46 STEEL** both three years old, in fine condition. Lowest price for quick sale. Box 151, Strasbourg, Sask. 26-4

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR LIVESTOCK** 18-36 four-cylinder Avery Tractor; 28-42 Waterloo separator; good condition. Box 51, oProvst, Alta. 27-2

**FOR SALE, CHEAP—GOOD 110 CASE STEAM** engine, Superb, Sask. Geo. Glinase, Cedar Falls, Iowa. 27-2

**WILL TRADE A LARGE STEAM THRESHING** outfit for smaller gas outfit. Kayville Garage, Kayville, Sask. 27-3

### TANDEM HITCHES

**BIG TEAM TANDEM HITCH—ONLY ONE ON** the market. No lead chains, eveners or pulleys. Perfect equalizer. Sold direct. Send stamp for particulars. Beaton Hitch, Winnifred, Alta. 27-5

## MISCELLANEOUS

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#### THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY

have a number of good territories now open for energetic and intelligent men, to

#### RETAIL WATKINS' QUALITY PRODUCTS

Now is the time to get ready for fall business. Experience unnecessary. Surety required.

For full particulars write

THE J. R. WATKINS CO., Dept. G, Winnipeg

**AGENTS EARN \$100 UPWARDS WEEKLY** AND free co-operative stock interest selling Gold Medal Five-Tube Radio Frequency Sets at \$25. "The set that stormed the country." Known the world over. Build for homes of moderate means. The farmer, clerk, laborer and lady of the home ought to buy on sight. Write today for proposition. Eureka Outlet Corporation, 1034 Longwood Avenue, Desk GG, New York. 27-4

**AGENTS—DO YOU KNOW THAT SELLING** Cressy Guaranteed Products will net you \$50 to \$70 per week, all the year round; 150 fast selling lines. Write for full particulars. John R. Cressy Co., 296 Gladstone Ave., Toronto. 27-2

**AGENTS—TO SELL THE NEW UNBREAKABLE** Tiro Fountain Pen; just imported from Japan. Write for full particulars. Sample for \$1.00. Bergstrom Sales Company, Dept. G, Estevan, Sask. 27-2

**FIREMEN, BRAKEMEN, BEGINNERS \$150-\$250** monthly—also clerks—for railroads nearest their homes—everywhere. Which position? Railway Association, Box 28, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. 27-2

**HOSIERY, GUARANTEED PURE SILK, SILK** and wool, pure wool. Direct to consumer. Samples supplied. Agents' selling outfit, catalogue free. Sterling Hosiery Mills, Dept. N, Toronto. 26-7

### ARTIFICIAL LIMBS

**WE SPECIALIZE IN ARTIFICIAL LIMBS,** Trusses, Spinal Braces. Fitting and satisfaction guaranteed. Calgary Artificial Limb Factory, Calgary, Alta. 27-12

### AUTO AND TRACTOR RADIATORS

**AUTO OR TRACTOR RADIATORS, CLEANED,** repaired or recored. Special expert. New method. Brandon Heating and Plumbing Ltd., 144 Twelfth St., Brandon, Man. 19-12

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**ZEROTEST HOOD COVERS ARE LINED WITH** heavy felt, woven double on jute centre with wool facing. If you cannot get them from your dealer communicate with manufacturers. Manitoba Tent and Awning Co., Winnipeg. 26-5

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**HEAVEN AND HELL—SWEDENBORG'S GREAT** work on the life after death and a real world beyond. Over 400 pages. Only 25c, postpaid. B. A. Law, 486 Euclid Ave., Toronto. 28-5

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**FLOWERING BULBS—HYACINTHS, PINK,** white, light blue and deep blue, 30c, each; four for \$1.00. Early flowering Tulips, red, yellow, rose pink, 85c, dozen. Keizer Kroon, scarlet or yellow, \$1.00 dozen. Early double Tulips, white, 75c, dozen; yellow, 85c, dozen; scarlet, 90c, dozen. Large flowering late Darwin Tulips, salmon, 50c, dozen; red, 75c, dozen; rose, 75c, dozen; lavender, 60c, dozen. Yellow Daffodils, 70c, dozen. Crocuses, mixed, 25c, dozen. Hack's Nurseries, 264 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg. 27-2

**FLOWERING BULBS—DIRECT IMPORTA-** tions—Hyacinths, Narcissus or Daffodils, Tulips, Easter Lilies, Chinese Lilies, Crocus, etc. Write for bulb catalog, now ready, and 1927 spring seed catalog, ready January. Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Limited, Regina, Sask., and Winnipeg, Man. 25-5

### COAL

**FOR COAL IN CAR LOTS, WRITE W. J.** Anderson, Sheerness, Alta., miner and shipper of good quality of domestic coal. 25-14

**COAL—CAR LOADS, GOOD FOR KITCHEN** or furnace. Write New Walker Mine, Sheerness, Alta. 24-12

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**INSTANT RELIEF FOR ANY FOOT TROUBLES.** Established 16 years. Dr. Lennox, 334 Somerset Block, Winnipeg. 28-5

### CHRISTMAS CARDS

**CHRISTMAS CARDS—SEND 75c. FOR PACKET** of ten beautiful autograph Christmas cards and envelopes. Big value. Caxton Press Ltd., Regina. 28-2

### CREAM SEPARATORS

**SELLING—CREAM SEPARATOR, CAPACITY** 70 gallons per hour. Makers, Massey-Harris. Price \$70, delivered purchaser's nearest station. Used one month. Apply S. Melville Webb, Flexcombe, Sask. 27-2

## MISCELLANEOUS

### CREOSOTE FENCE POSTS

**WRITE US FOR DOMINION GOVERNMENT** Forestry Branch circular on preservative treatment of poplar and willow fence posts, also for government and railroad records of long service. At small expense fence posts can be made to last a lifetime. Century Brand Creosote supplied by your hardware dealer or direct. Alberta Wood Preserving Company Limited, Calgary, Alta., or Regina Creosoted Products Company, 1855 Scarth St., Regina, Sask. 25-12

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**GOOD DENTISTRY AT MODERATE PRICES.** Dr. P. Eckman, corner Main and Logan, Winnipeg. 25-12

**DR. PARSONS, 222 MCINTYRE BLOCK, WIN-** nipeg. 1-24

### DYERS AND CLEANERS

**WE PAY RETURN POSTAGE—DRY CLEANING** and dyeing. Mail order service. Reasonable prices. Prompt service. The Modern Laundry Co., 309 Hargrave St., Winnipeg. 26-5

**OLD AND FADED GARMENTS REPAIRED AND** renewed. Rugs and housefurnishings renovated. Furs stored, remodelled and relined. Arthur Rose Ltd., Regina and Saskatoon, Sask. 24-24

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**FREE—250 SILK PIECES. WRITE NOW** Novelties, St. Zachearie, Que. 24-13

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**GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE AND REPAIRED.** Rifle sights for sale. Fred Kaye, 48 1/2 Princess Street, Winnipeg. 27-5

**SELL, CHEAP—30 RIFLE, 45 COLT, SLEEPING** bag, etc. H. Wreede, Wadena, Sask. 27-5

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#### THE R. BRIGGS TANNERY

Successor to

CALGARY TANNERY CO. LTD.

TANNERS OF HARNESS LEATHER,

ROBES, COATS, MITTS, ETC.

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**RAW FURS AND HIDES—PREPARE EARLY** for the fur season. Write for free illustrated catalogue of traps and supplies, also latest fur price list. Highest prices paid for raw furs, hides, horse hair, etc. Ship promptly. Correspondence solicited. Sydney I. Robinson, Head Office, Dept. H, 1711-1715 Rose St., Regina. 28-5

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**HONEY—ONTARIO'S PUREST No. 1 WHITE** Clover honey, \$7.50 cash per crate of six 10-pound pails, f.o.b. Uxbridge. Buckwheat honey, \$6.00 per crate of six 10-pound pails, also pure maple syrup, \$12 per crate of six Imperial gallons, about 90 pounds, f.o.b. Uxbridge. E. Warren, RR No. 3, Uxbridge, Ont. 24-5

**DELICIOUS MANITOBA HONEY, ABSO-** lutely pure from the old reliable apiary. Fives or tens in 60-pound crates: Manitoba, one crate, \$10.20; two crates, \$19.20. Saskatchewan, \$10.50 and \$20. Alberta, \$11.20 and \$21. All prepaid. G. H. Hall, Dominion City, Man. 25-5

**ALL HONEY IS PURE, BUT ALL HONEY HAS** not the quality and delicious flavor of Brewster's Manitoba honey. The kind you will want more of. \$9.00 per 60-pound crate. B. Brewster, Dominion City, Man. 25-5

**OFFERED—"PEMBINA MOUNTAIN PURE** Honey," apiary of St. Leon Fathers, whole sale, 13 1/2c, retail, 17c. Rev. Simon Nivon, St. Leon, Man. 28-2

**PURE CLOVER HONEY FROM OUR OWN BEE-** yard, in ten-pound pails, delivered free, Alberta, \$18; Saskatchewan, \$17; Manitoba, \$16 per 100 pounds. Guy Kember, Sarnia, Ont. 22-5

**NEW HONEY, 10-POUND PAILS—CLOVER,** 12 1/2c; mixed Clover-Buckwheat, 10c; Buckwheat, 9c. f.o.b. Deseronto, Ont. Quantity discounts. Chas. Blake. 25-3

**MANITOBA CLOVER HONEY, \$9.50 PER** crate, 60 pounds. Morley Tompkins, Carman, Man. 25-6

**PURE MANITOBA HONEY, THOROUGHLY** ripened, 60-pound case, \$9.50; two cases, \$18. Carol Clark, Trebank, Man. 24-7

**PURE MANITOBA HONEY—CRATE OF SIX** 10-pound pails, \$8.75. Malson Saint Joseph, Otterburne, Man. 24-6

**HONEY—PURE CLOVER, 12c; CLOVER AND** Buckwheat, 10c. Henry Hartley, Norwich, Ont. 26-6

**MANITOBA HONEY, \$9.50 CRATE OF SIX** ten-pound pails. Castle Bros., Gilbert Plains, Man. 27-5

**MURDOCH CLOVER HONEY, \$8.70 PER** 60-pound box. Quantity discounts. J. R. Murdoch, Bruceford, Ont. 27-6

**ONTARIO HONEY—WRITE FOR PRICES.** Mount Forest Apiaries, Mount Forest, Ont. 27-5

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**GENUINE FRUIT ESSENCE TO MAKE ALL** kinds of liqueurs, etc. Kirsh, curacao, prunelle, benedictine, chartreuse, menthe, cherry-brandy, cacao. Price 50c bottle. Book of recipes sent. Bottle cappers, \$1.75-\$2.35. Bottle crowns, 50c. gross Corks, all sizes, etc. Richard-Belliveau, 334 Main St., Winnipeg. 27-5

## MISCELLANEOUS

### LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

**FENCE POSTS—TAMARAC, CEDAR AND** willow; 8-ft. slabs, cordwood, stove wood, spruce poles, sawdust. Write for delivered prices. The Northern Carriage Co., Prince Albert, Sask. 27-1

**IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK-** ing for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad" in this column? You will obtain surprising results at a small cost

**LUMBER, SHINGLES, FENCE POSTS, POLES,** cordwood and slabs. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C. 27-9

**CORDWOOD—POPLAR, CAR LOTS. FOR** price, write R. Higgins, McKague, Sask., C.P.R. 27-9

**CEDAR FENCE POSTS—CAR LOTS DE-** livered your station. E. Hall, Solsqua, B.C. 28-13

### MAGNETO REPAIRS

**REPAIRS TO GENERATORS, STARTING** motors, magnetos. Armatures rewound and repaired. Work guaranteed. Elmer's Ignition and Electric Shop, 1753 Lorne, Regina. Elmer M. Boomhower, Proprietor. 26-4

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#### WHEN REMITTING

#### BUY

#### MONEY ORDERS



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**GRANITE AND MARBLE MONUMENTS;** memorials. Write for latest designs and prices. Saskatoon Granite and Marble Works Ltd., 131 Ave. A, Saskatoon. 26-12

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**BARGAINS IN USED INSTRUMENTS—STATE** whether piano, organ, phonograph desired. Musical instrument catalog on request. We repair all phonographs. Send us your motors. Gloeckler Piano House, Saskatoon. 26-13

**GRAMOPHONE, FULL CABINET, VICTROLA** style, perfect, 48 selections, automatic, \$35, guaranteed. Polsson, 340 Mount Royal East, Montreal. 26-5

**BELL ORGAN, GOOD CONDITION, TUNED** and cleaned, \$40, Winnipeg. J. T. Ritchie, 311 Chambers St. 27-5

**PHONOGRAPHS REPAIRED. PROMPT AT-** tention. Jones and Cross, Edmonton, Alta. 26-12

### OPTOMETRISTS AND OPTICIANS

**STRAINS LIMITED, 231 PORTAGE AVE.,** Winnipeg—J. F. Tulloch, Optometrist. "For better vision and comfortable glasses." 24-12

**SAVE YOUR SIGHT—N. V. GORDON, OPTO-** metrist. Henry Birks & Sons, Ltd., Winnipeg. 22-13

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**INVENTORS REQUIRING INFORMATION** regarding patenting can immediately secure interesting free booklet. Every question promptly answered. Communications treated strictly confidential. Marsden and Bromley, World-wide Patent connections, 1003 Canadian Pacific Building, Toronto. 28-5

**PATENT YOUR INVENTIONS. WRITE** Featherstonhaugh & Co., 36 C.P.R. Building, Winnipeg, for full information. A Canadian company of 40 years standing. Gerald S. Roxburgh, resident manager. 27-5

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**WE REPAIR ALL MAKES OF RADIO. WE** stock parts and are in a position to give you service. Sets built and exchanged. Write us for advice. Regina Tire and Radio Shop, 1709 Scarth St., Regina. 28-2

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**THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE HAVE BEEN RE-** lieved of rheumatism, sciatica, kidney trouble, lame back through the use of Victory Rheumatic and Kidney Remedy. This medicine has no equal. Write Western Agent, 301 Ryan Commercial Bldg., Winnipeg, Man. 25-12

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**BARR, STEWART, JOHNSTON AND CUMMING,** barristers, solicitors, notaries. General solicitors for Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, 1819 Cornwall Street, Regina, Sask. 28-5

**HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE AND SYMINGTON,** barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man. 28-5

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**WESTERN TAXIDERMISTS, 183 NOTRE DAME** East Winnipeg. Birds, heads, rugs, mounted. Lowest prices in West. 24-5

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**KILL WOLVES, COYOTES—MICKELSON'S** Coyote Capsules. Quick death. Great results. Thirty capsules, \$1.50; 100, \$4.00. Extra strength for timber wolves, 30 capsules, \$2.00; 100, \$5.00. Lura oil decoy, 50 cents ounce. Postpaid. Anton Mickelson Co. Ltd., 141 Smith, Winnipeg. Makers of Mickelson's famous gopher poisons. 27-5

**TRAPPERS, LOOK! SURE CHOKER SNARE** for coyotes or wolf. Send \$1.00 and receive one for copy. Easy to make. Satisfaction guaranteed. G. Hufsmith, Shell Lake P.O., Sask. 27-5

**HOW TO SNARE WOLVES—DOLLAR BOOK** free with one dozen Surkech Invisible, Selflock, Swivelled Snare. Three for \$1.00; 25, \$7.50; 50, \$13. Bill Hoffman, Harrowby, Man. 27-5

## MISCELLANEOUS

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**GUARANTEED TOBACCO—REGALIA BRAND,** postpaid five pounds; Rouge or Havana, Connecticut, \$2.90, in Spread Leaf, \$3.15. Haubourg or Rouge-Queens, \$3.40; Queens or Perfum d'Italie, \$3.65, in Spread Leaf, \$3.90; Valgo Brand, \$2.00. Richard and Bellevue Co. Ltd., Winnipeg. 27-3

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**FREE PRICE LIST OF NEW AND REBUILT** Royal typewriters and Corona four-bank portable typewriters and all other makes of typewriters on request. Royal brand typewriter ribbons and carbon paper. Royal Typewriter Agency, 20 C.P.R. Bldg., Winnipeg, Man. 27-11

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**WHAT WEATHER COMING?—A BAROMETER** will tell you—acknowledged a necessity today on the farm. Reliable forecasts—simple—anyone can do it. Fascinating—a weather bureau of your own. Low-priced but dependable. Write today for full particulars and details of special offer. (Dealers wanted.) Manufacturers Distributing Co., Edmonton, Alta. 27-5

### WATCH REPAIRS

**MAIL WATCHES FOR ESTIMATE—GUARAN-** teed repairs; reasonable prices. Johnson and Son, Jewelers, 265 Main St., Winnipeg. 25-5

**FLAXTONS LIMITED, MOOSE JAW, C.P.R.** watch inspectors. Promptness and accuracy guaranteed. Mail watches for estimate by return. 27-5

### XMAS TREES

**XMAS TREES—SPECIAL FOR ORDERS RE-** ceived in month of November—3-ft., \$1.00; 4-ft., \$1.25; 5-ft., \$1.50; prepaid. Wimer and Sons, Canora, Sask. 28-5

**XMAS TREES—6-FT., \$1.25; 7-FT., \$1.95;** 9-ft., \$2.40. Round and bushy trees. Wimer and Sons, Canora, Sask. 28-5

### PRODUCE

## Big Turkey Prices for Immediate Shipments

It will pay you to deal with a firm which advertises throughout the year. Note our High Prices for Turkeys and other Live and Dressed Poultry and ship all you have to us today.

	Live	Dressed
Turkeys, 10 lbs. and over...	24c	28-30c
Fowl, over 6 lbs.	20c	24c
Fowl, 5-6 lbs.	18c	22c
Fowl, 4-5 lbs.	15c	20c
Chickens, over 5 lbs.	21-22c	26c
Chickens, 4-5 lbs.	18-19c	23c
Chickens, under 4 lbs.	17-18c	21c
Old Roosters	9c	14c

All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg  
Prompt Payments

## Standard Produce Co.

5 CHARLES ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

## TAG YOUR POULTRY CRATE CONSOLIDATED

Fifty per cent. of Incoming Poultry Shipments are tagged CONSOLIDATED. There must be good reasons for this preference and it must be in the shippers favor. We quote as follows, f.o.b. Winnipeg.

	Live	Dressed</
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# Market News and Notes

## The Wheat Position

During the last week in October the general level of wheat prices declined three or four cents and during the first week of November the decline on the whole continued, but only about another cent.

There seems to be a feeling that fundamental conditions are stable and that prices will remain firm for the balance of the year. Consumption in the United States has been above expectations. In Europe the low production of food crops is a strengthening factor in the market. The crops of Argentina and Australia are being watched closely and much will depend on the outcome. At present conditions in these two countries point to a good crop, being especially good in Australia and fair in Argentina.

The freight situation, due chiefly to the continuation of the coal strike, is an unsettling factor and has interfered with export business. Up to November 5 it was reported that the western farmers had delivered 175,000,000 bushels. On that date the Canadian visible, including Canadian wheat in bond in the United States, was 50,000,000 or 12,000,000 bushels more than at the same time last year.

Much of the wheat is going into the tough or damp grades. The drying of tough wheat below the contract grades has been ordered by the Board of Grain Commissioners, the order coming into effect on November 8. The elevator companies are allowed to deduct 3½ per cent. from the gross weight to cover the loss in shrinkage due to the drying process. This means that farmers shipping tough wheat below the contract grades will receive the price of the straight grades less shrinkage allowance of 3½ per cent. in weight, the grain being dried to its grade instead of being sold at a discount as tough. Tests are being made and the board may alter the percentage to be allowed for shrinkage if the results of the tests justify it.

## Liverpool Prices

The Liverpool closing prices on Tuesday, Nov. 9, were: December, 1.71½; March, 1.61½.

## Canadian Wheat Movement

From August 1, up to and including Friday, November 5, the farmers of Western Canada have marketed 180,508,514 bushels of wheat, about six million bushels more than during the same period in 1925. This wheat is now distributed as follows: The visible on Friday night, November 5, showed figures amounting to 58,035,000 bushels, 27,590,000 being in store at the Head of the Lakes, 13,745,000 in Canadian ports across the lakes, 9,776,500 at Eastern American ports and 6,923,500 at the six western terminal points. In addition there were on the same date 33,612,514 bushels in the country elevators and about 20,000,000 bushels en route to terminal points. The balance has gone for export or to Canadian millers. In other words, about 68,861,000 has passed into consumptive channels, the balance of 111,647,514 bushels still being in Canada. The farmers have marketed nearly one-half of this year's estimated crop, but the carry over on August 1 was about 35,000,000 bushels.

## The Canadian Wheat Yield

There is a growing impression that the wheat yield of Western Canada may equal that of last year. The latest estimates of last year's production, based on actual deliveries, is about 409,000,000 bushels. This year's production may, therefore, reach at least 400,000,000 bushels. Over large areas the outturn has been better than was expected. In some sections of Manitoba there is still considerable threshing to do, and the success of the farmers in saving crop that is still in the stook will have an effect on the total.

## Is Little Change In Wool Situation

There is little change in the wool situation according to G. E. O'Brien, general manager of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers. The recent advance in prices in the United States has resulted in a momentary tendency on the part of buyers to hang back, although a fair volume of wool has changed hands to date. As half of the Canadian wool clip eventually finds its way into American mills, naturally we are interested in their market. Present Boston and Philadelphia prices, while attractive enough on the other side of the line, are not so interesting when translated into Canadian values. The duty of 31 cents per pound on a clean scoured basis amounts to approximately 17 cents on Eastern wools, and from 14 to 15 cents as an average on Western wools in the natural greasy condition. Freight averages about three-quarters of a cent. "Prices will have to advance still further before we can hope to do much business with American buyers," concluded Mr. O'Brien.

## Winnipeg Grain Market

Cash quotations at close of market, Nov. 9, 1926.

Wheat		Flax	
1 Nor.	147½	1 N.W.C.	196
2 Nor.	142½	2 C.W.	192
3 Nor.	137½	3 C.W.	171
4	127½	Rejected	166
5	116½		
6	104½		
Feed	90		
1 Red Durum	131		
2 Red Durum	130		
Oats		Rye	
2 C.W.	62½	2 C.W.	96
3 C.W.	59		
Ex. 1 Feed	59		
1 Feed	57		
2 Feed	52		
Barley		Futures	
3 C.W.	65	Nov. wheat	145½
4 C.W.	60	Dec. wheat	141
Rejected	59	May wheat	145½
Feed	59	Nov. oats	62
		Dec. oats	58
		May oats	58
		Nov. barley	65
		Dec. barley	65
		May barley	68
		Nov. flax	196
		Dec. flax	196
		May flax	204
		Nov. rye	96
		Dec. rye	96
		May rye	102

## Livestock Quotations

	Winnipeg Nov. 10	Calgary Nov. 10
Steers:		
Choice	\$5.50-\$5.75	\$5.50-\$5.50
Fair to good	4.75-5.25	4.50-5.00
Medium	4.25-4.50	3.50-4.00
Common	3.50-4.00	3.00-3.25
Choice feeders	4.75-5.00	5.00-5.00
Fair to good	3.75-4.50	4.00-4.75
Choice stockers	4.25-4.50	4.75-4.75
Fair to good	3.00-4.00	3.50-4.50
Heifers:		
Choice butcher	5.00-5.50	4.00-4.50
Fair to good	4.00-4.75	
Choice stockers	3.50-3.75	3.50-3.75
Fair to good	2.75-3.25	3.00-3.25
Cows:		
Choice butcher	3.75-4.00	3.25-3.75
Fair to good	3.25-3.50	2.40-3.00
Canners and cutters	1.75-2.50	1.75-2.25
Calves:		
Choice	6.00-7.00	5.00-5.00
Good	4.00-5.00	4.00-4.75
Common	2.50-3.50	2.00-3.00
Sheep:		
Fair to good	6.00-7.50	6.00-8.00
Lambs:		
Spring	8.50-9.50	9.00-10.25
Hogs:		
Selects	\$11.55	\$11.55
Thick smooths	10.50	10.50
Heavies	9.50	9.50
Lights	10.75	

## More Buffalo Steaks

Under orders from Ottawa 2,000 head of buffalo are being slaughtered at the Wainwright National Park. This is the second time the government has been compelled by lack of grazing area to order slaughtering on a large scale. The first time was in 1924 when 2,000 were killed. In 1925 it was not necessary on account of the shipment of nearly 2,000 head to Northern Alberta, where they were given their liberty. There are now about 10,000 head at the Wainwright Park. The government will not interfere with the distribution of the meat. In 1924 it was on sale as far east as Montreal.

## Egg and Poultry Prices

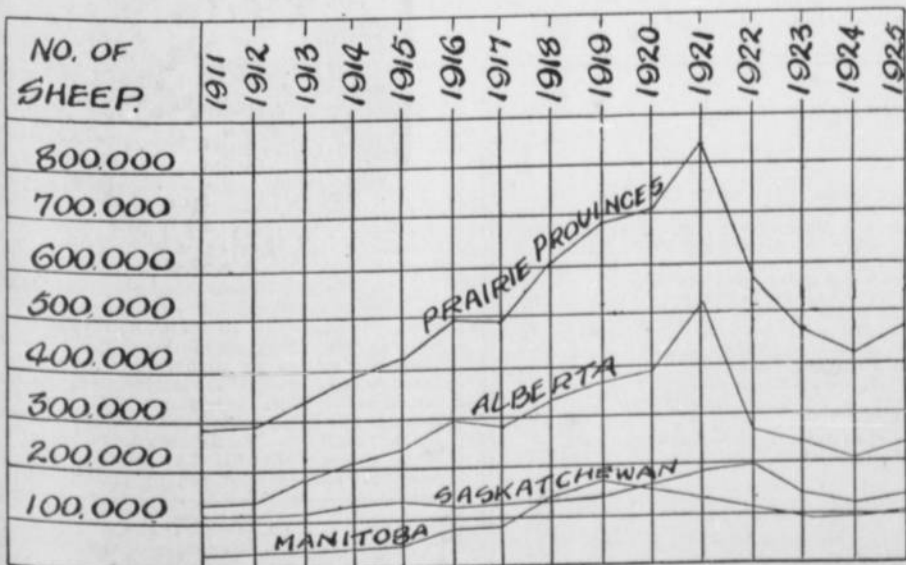
Prices according to Dominion Government grading. Strictly fresh, not over five days old: Extras, dozen, cases returned 46c; Firsts, dozen, cases returned 40c; Seconds, cases returned 30c.

## Poultry

Prices to farmers, delivered at Winnipeg: No. 1 dressed chickens, over 5 lbs. 26c; No. 1 dressed chickens, 4 to 5 lbs. 23c; No. 1 dressed chickens, under 4 lbs. 21c; Fowl, over 5 lbs. 23c; Fowl, 4 to 5 lbs. 20c; Fowl, under 4 lbs. 17c; Roosters 13c; No. 1 dressed ducks 16c; No. 1 dressed geese 14c.

## Vancouver Prices

Nov. 10.—Closing spot: 1 Nor., 145½; 2 Nor., 138½; 3 Nor., 133½; No. 4, 125½; No. 5, 115½; No. 6, 98½; feed, 83½. En route, same as spot. Screenings, \$9.50.



## The Number of Sheep in the Prairie Provinces in Each of the Last 15 Years

The number of sheep in the three prairie provinces in each of the last 15 years is indicated by the chart above. As will be noted, there was a fairly steady increase until the year 1921 when the peak was reached in the total for the three provinces. In that year 842,981 sheep were held on the prairies. The rapid decline shown by the figures for 1922 was chiefly due to the drastic cut made in sheep holdings in Alberta which decreased her sheep population from 523,599 to 260,366 within the year. The demoralization of the wool market in 1921 was responsible for this. The decline in the total continued for three years, but a 1925 began to rise again. In that year there was a small increase in each of the provinces.

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Winnipeg

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Licensed and Bonded. References: Bank of Commerce or any Commercial Agency  
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MALDEN ELEVATOR CO. LTD., Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

## LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY WANTED

Live Hens, 6 lbs. and over	20-21c	Dressed	3c Higher
Live Hens, 5-6 lbs.	17-18c	Dressed	3c Higher
Live Hens, 4-5 lbs.	15-16c	Dressed	3c Higher
Live Chickens, over 5 lbs.	21-22c	Dressed	4c Higher
Live Chickens, 4-5 lbs.	19-20c	Dressed	4c Higher
Young Turkeys, No. 1, 10 lbs and over			25c
Young Turkeys, underweight			Highest market prices
Ducks, 14-15c	Geese, 13-14c	Turkeys, dressed	5c Higher
Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg.      Quotes on Request			
For Guaranteed Service Tag Your Cates: PREMIER PRODUCE CO., 124 Robinson Street, WINNIPEG			

## LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY WANTED

Chickens, 5½ lbs. and over	Live	Dressed	
Chickens, 2-5½ lbs.	20-21c	25-26c	
Hens, 6 lbs. and over	17-18c	24c	
Hens, 4-6 lbs.	19-20c	24-25c	
Turkeys, 11 lbs. and over, No. 1 condition to kill	16-18c	22-23c	
Ducks, 13-14 lbs.	23-24c	28c	
97 AIKINS ST.		17c	
ROYAL PRODUCE CO. WINNIPEG, MAN.			

## The 1926 Wool Clip

The Canadian wool clip for 1926 can be estimated at about 11,000,000 pounds as compared with 10,000,000 pounds for 1925, or an increase of about ten per cent. This is only the wool as removed from mature breeding sheep and does not include any lambs' or pulled wool. For the most part it has been removed in good condition, and there is every indication that gradually a superior product is being put out by the growers of wool in this country. It is only the occasional clip that now reaches the market tied with binder twine or otherwise unsuitable for sale in direct competition with the main grades from other countries.

The western domestic wools as coming from the farm sections of the four western provinces are possibly the best that have ever been removed. The fleeces carry fewer burrs and less chaff and straw than is usually the case with wool grown in the West under farm conditions. Moreover, they are brighter, stronger and comparatively light in shrink.

As to the range wool of southern Alberta and southern Saskatchewan, it is perhaps not quite as good in some respects as in certain other years, and there is not the same percentage of choice bright wool as compared with 1925. High spring winds are the reason for a good deal of sand and earth being found in some of the range clips, and hence giving rise to a rather dull dark cast in the grease wool.

On the other hand, the staple is well grown and strong, and the fleeces are easily from one to 1½ pounds heavier than the general average of six years ago. This latter can be largely attributed to the wider use of fine wooled Rambouillet rams with the western range flocks. The offspring are giving not only heavier fleeces, but they are also finer of grade insofar as the staple is concerned.

Ever since 1921 an increasing amount of the Canadian wool clip has been coming forward on consignment to the grower's own organization for grading and sale on the collective basis, and 1926 is showing up as the best year yet in that connection. Approximately 3,750,000 pounds will be handled co-operatively this year, half of which comes from Alberta.

An interesting feature of the wool marketing situation during the past few

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years has been the increased demand for two grades of eastern coarse wool. These are known as "low quarter blood staple" and "coarse," and are largely produced by the sheep of the Leicester, Cotswold and Lincoln breeds. This wool has been found by paper mill owners to be the most suitable in felting qualities for their rollers.





**This  
Lovely  
Big  
Doll,  
Girls,  
Free!**

This lovely doll is sixteen inches tall. She has beautiful, soft, curly hair, and eyes that open and shut. She wears a lovely dress, trimmed with lace, and has real shoes and stockings and hat. Her arms, legs and head all move, and she is a real lady.

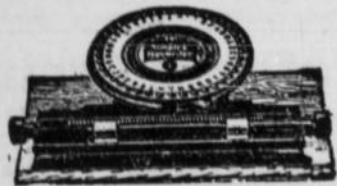
We will give you this lovely doll free of charge if you will sell just forty packages of lovely embossed Christmas post cards, folders and seals at 10 cents a package.

Send us your name and we will send you the cards to sell. When they are sold you send us our money and we send you the lovely doll by mail, with all charges prepaid. We guarantee the sale of every package, and take back any not sold.

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## Simplex Typewriter FREE TO BOYS AND GIRLS!



Has all letters, figures, period and comma. Rubber type, strong and durable, iron body and a perfect feed roller. Can be used for writing letters, addressing envelopes, bill-heads, tags, etc. We will give you this typewriter free of all charge if you will sell four dollars worth of lovely embossed Xmas post cards, folders and seals, at 10 cents a package. Tell us you want to sell cards, and we will send them to you. When sold you send us our money and we will send you the Simplex Typewriter by mail. Address

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**TO BOYS!**



**FREE**

This Watch is an absolute timekeeper. It is stem-wind and stem-set, nickel case. Regular man's size. Send us your name and address and we will send you 40 packages of our lovely embossed Xmas post cards, folders and seals, to sell at 10 cents a package. When sold, send us the money and we will send you the watch, all charges prepaid.

**HOMER-WARREN CO.**

DEPT. 30, TORONTO (2), ONT.



Mr. C. I. Knowitall's Animated Barb Wire Fence

Mr. C. I. Knowitall, whose mind has been trained in the efficiency methods of modern industry, has been appalled at the waste of fencing on the average farm. What purpose is served, he has pertinently enquired, in having half a mile of expensive fencing stand idle a whole summer between a field of barley and a field of oats. Experiments with portable fencing at Shaggy Acres were not satisfactory, but they gave him a great idea. Why not have a fence that would move itself around wherever needed. His successful experiment with bears as draft animals immediately suggested that the true solution of this important problem might be found in the animal kingdom. The result is another important achievement in the domestication of wild animals to the necessities of productive agriculture. The common porcupine (*Erethizon Dorsatus*), as some inquisitive cows have learned to their discomfort, carries more barbs to the square inch than can be counted on a mile of barb wire fence. He has therefore tamed one of these lathargic animals and trained it to maintain a strategic position between his growing crops and his grazing herd. The cows have learned that here is an obstacle to their predatory instincts which defies all their efforts to get under, through or over it.

## SCREENINGS

Edison, with all his inventions, was a piker compared to the ambitious young photographer who advertised: "Your baby, if you have one, can be enlarged, tinted, and framed for \$8.79."

"What on earth are you wearing all those coats for?" asked the neighbor.

"Well," was the reply, "I'm going to paint my barn, and the directions on the paint-can say, 'For best results, put on three coats.'"

A certain newspaper that made a practice of answering enquiries from readers received this one:

"Please tell me what is the matter with my chickens. They go to roost apparently well. The next morning we find one or more on their backs on the floor, stiff, combs white and the feet in the air."

It was the editor's busy day, and this was the answer his readers received:

"Dear sir, your chickens are dead."

When Freddy came home from school he was crying. "Teacher whipped me because I was the only one who could answer a question she asked the class," he wailed.

Freddy's mother was both astounded and angry. "I'll see the teacher about that! What was the question she asked you?"

"She wanted to know who put the glue in her ink bottle."

A youth seated himself in a dentist's chair. He wore a wonderful shirt of striped silk and an even more wonder-

ful checked suit. He had the vacant stare that goes with both.

"I'm afraid to give him gas," the dentist said to his assistant.

"Why?" asked the assistant.

"Well," said the dentist, "how will I know when he is unconscious?"

Mr. Bacon—"Did you hear those measly roosters crowing this morning early?"

Mrs. Bacon—"Yes, dear."

Mr. Bacon—"I wonder what on earth they want to do that for?"

Mrs. Bacon—"Why, don't you remember, dear, you got up one morning early, and you crowed about it for a week?"

### Static Culinary

Husband—"H'm! Funny pudding this."

Wife—"Yea, dear. That's as far as I got with the recipe when the radio broke down."

### Entomology

"Now, can anyone tell me what a myth is?" asked the teacher.

A solitary hand was raised, and a voice exclaimed: "Please, miss, it's a female moth."

### Welcome Death

"Throw up your hands. I'm going to shoot you."

"What for?"

"I always said if I ever met a man homlier than I, I'd kill him."

"Am I homlier than you?"

"You certainly are."

"Well, then, go ahead and shoot."

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## Tanlac Rebuilds Failing Invalid

Health Ravaged by Nervousness,  
Disordered Digestion, Loss of  
Weight and Fainting Spells,  
Relieved Quickly, Thoroughly.

"I hope I am the means of helping others who suffer as I did," says Mme. Arthur Calouette, 585 DeLanaudiere, Montreal.



"For two years I did not know where to turn for relief. No matter what I ate, I would be ill for hours. My nerves were wrecked. I could not bear noise. I could not sleep.

"Many mornings I was so dizzy and faint I could not get up. I lost weight and became sallow. Medicines failed to help me. Then my friends urged me to try Tanlac.

"I want to say that Tanlac does what is claimed for it. I am now taking my fifth bottle and enjoying the best of health. I have gained twelve pounds, am never troubled with dizziness and feel much stronger. I cannot praise Tanlac highly enough."

Tanlac is Nature's own remedy, compounded from roots barks and herbs. It has aided thousands to health and happiness. Your druggist has Tanlac.

## Piles Can Be Cured Without Surgery

An instructive book has been published by Dr. A. S. McCleary, the noted rectal specialist of Excelsior Springs, Mo. This book tells how sufferers from Piles can be quickly and easily cured without the use of knife, scissors, "hot" iron, electricity or any other cutting or burning method, without confinement to bed and no hospital bills to pay. The method has been a success for twenty-six years and in more than nine thousand cases. The book is sent postpaid free to persons afflicted with piles or other rectal troubles who clip this item and mail it with name and address to Dr. McCleary, 553 St. Louis Ave., Excelsior Springs, Mo.

## Can You Sleep All Night?

Or Must You Get Up Frequently By Reason of Bladder Trouble?



If so, I would like to send you a sample of my Home Treatment so you can give it a trial. I want you to know how quickly it relieves the irritation in the bladder and stops the getting up nights to urinate every hour or two which is very wearing and a source of endless annoyance. If you are looking for quick relief, fill out the coupon below, mail to F. L. McWETHY, 2150 Main Street, MARSHALL, MICH., and a free trial will be sent you by mail.

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This coupon is good for a trial treatment of McWETHY'S HOME TREATMENT. Fill out your name and address on dotted lines, mail to F. L. McWETHY, 2150 Main Street, MARSHALL, MICH., and the sample treatment will at once be sent you by mail.

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